

# THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES FEDERAL REGISTER OF THE UNITED STATES

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## TITLE 8—ALIENS AND NATIONALITY

### Chapter I—Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice

#### Subchapter A—General Provisions

#### PART 90—BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS

##### ELIMINATION OF APPEALS IN CERTAIN EXCLUSION PROCEEDINGS

JANUARY 25, 1952.

Subparagraph (1) of § 90.3 (a), Chapter I, Title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations, is amended so that when taken with the introductory statement it will read as follows:

§ 90.3 *Cases appealable to the Board of Immigration Appeals; powers of Board; finality of Board decisions.* (a). When the Commissioner, or officers designated by him, exercise the power and authority of the Attorney General delegated to them by provisions of this chapter by entering orders in proceedings under the immigration, nationality, or other laws administered by the Service, such orders shall be final except that appeals shall lie to the Board of Immigration Appeals where the orders, whatever their nature (excluding mitigation of fines or penalties), arise in:

(1) Exclusion or preexamination proceedings, except a case in which a hearing or further hearing before a board of special inquiry has been denied and the alien has been ordered excluded and deported pursuant to section 5 of the act of October 16, 1918, as amended, or Part 174 of this chapter;

This order shall become effective on the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Compliance with the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238; 5 U. S. C. 1003) relative to notice of proposed rule making and delayed effective date is impracticable and contrary to the public interest in this instance, since such compliance would unduly delay and impede

the administration and enforcement of the immigration laws.

(R. S. 161, 360, sec. 23, 39 Stat. 832, sec. 24, 43 Stat. 166, secs. 37, 327, 54 Stat. 675, 1150; 5 U. S. C. 22, 311, 8 U. S. C. 102, 222, 459, 727)

J. HOWARD McGRATH,  
Attorney General.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1181; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

## TITLE 14—CIVIL AVIATION

### Chapter II—Civil Aeronautics Administration, Department of Commerce

[Amdt. 68]

#### PART 601—DESIGNATION OF CONTROL AREAS, CONTROL ZONES, AND REPORTING POINTS

##### CONTROL AREA ALTERATION

The control area alteration appearing hereinafter has been coordinated with the civil operators involved, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, through the Air Coordinating Committee, Airspace Subcommittee, and is adopted to become effective when indicated in order to promote safety of the flying public. Compliance with the notice, procedures, and effective date provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act would be impracticable and contrary to public interest, and therefore is not required.

Part 601 is amended as follows:

Section 601.283 *Red civil airway No. 83 control areas (Gila Bend, Ariz., to Rodeo, N. Mex.)* is amended by deleting "and 15° south altitude change".

(Sec. 205, 52 Stat. 984, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 425. Interprets or applies sec. 601, 52 Stat. 1007, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 551)

This amendment shall become effective 0001 e. s. t., January 30, 1952.

[SEAL]

F. B. LEE,  
Acting Administrator of  
Civil Aeronautics.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1202; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952; 8:50 a. m.]

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#### TITLE 16—COMMERCIAL PRACTICES

<b>Chapter I—Federal Trade Commission</b>
[File No. 21-283]
<b>PART 207—NARROW FABRICS INDUSTRY</b>
<b>PROMULGATION OF TRADE PRACTICE RULES</b>
Due proceedings having been held under the trade practice conference procedure in pursuance of the act of Congress approved September 26, 1914, as amended (Federal Trade Commission Act), and other provisions of law administered by the Commission;

It is now ordered, That the trade practice rules of Group I and Group II, as hereinafter set forth, which have been approved and received, respectively, by the Commission in this proceeding, be promulgated as of January 30, 1952.

*Statement by the Commission.* Trade practice rules for the Narrow Fabrics Industry, as hereinafter set forth, are promulgated by the Federal Trade Commission under the trade practice conference procedure.

The rules are directed to the maintenance of free and fair competition in the industry and to the elimination and prevention of unfair methods of competition, unfair or deceptive acts or practices, and other trade abuses. They are to be applied to this end and to the exclusion of any acts or practices which suppress competition, restrain trade, or are otherwise detrimental to the best interests of the industry, the trade, and the buying public.

The industry for which these rules are established is composed of the persons, firms, partnerships, corporations and organizations engaged in the manufacture, sale, or distribution of "narrow fabrics" as such term is delineated in the definition preceding the rules. Such fabrics are primarily sold directly, or through jobbers, to manufacturers and processors for use as a component of, or for conversion into, other products, such as insulation tape, woven labels, slide fasteners, industrial belting, shoe webbing, garment trimming, rug or carpet binding, etc. The total annual volume of domestically-produced narrow fabrics is approximately \$75,000,000.

Proceedings leading to the establishment of rules were instituted upon application made on behalf of industry members. A general industry conference was held in New York City at which proposals for rules were submitted for the consideration of the Commission. Thereafter, proposed rules in appropriate form were released and made available and public notice given of hearing thereon, whereby all interested or affected parties were afforded opportunity to present their views, including such pertinent information, suggestions, or objections respecting the rules as they desired to offer. Following such hearing, and upon consideration of the entire matter, final action was taken by the Commission whereby it approved and received, respectively, the trade practice rules hereinafter appearing in Group I and Group II.

Such rules become operative thirty (30) days from the date of promulgation.

These rules promulgated by the Commission are designed to foster and promote the maintenance of fair competitive conditions in the interest of protecting industry, trade, and the public. It is to this end, and to the exclusion of any act or practice which suppresses competition, restrains trade, fixes or controls price through combination or agreement, or which otherwise injures, destroys, or prevents competition, that the rules are to be applied.

They do not supplant, or relieve any member of the industry or other party of the necessity of complying with, such applicable fiber identification rules as

have been or may be approved and promulgated by the Federal Trade Commission, or from the necessity of complying with the requirements of the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

#### GROUP I

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207.0	Deception (General).
207.1	Misrepresentation as to character of business.
207.2	Disclosure as to foreign origin of imported narrow fabrics.
207.3	Selling below cost.
207.4	False or deceptive selling methods.
207.5	Tie-in sales; coercing purchase of one product as a prerequisite to the purchase of other products.
207.6	Substitution of products.
207.7	Consignment distribution.
207.8	False invoicing.
207.9	Unlawful coercion or combinations in restraint of trade.
207.10	Commercial bribery.
207.11	Enticing away employees of competitors.
207.12	Defamation of competitors or false disparagement of their products.
207.13	Procurement of competitor's confidential information by unfair means and wrongful use thereof.
207.14	Imitation or simulation of trademarks, trade names, etc.
207.15	Inducing breach of contract.
207.16	Unfair threats of infringement suits.
207.17	Prohibited discrimination.
207.18	Unlawful interference with competitors' purchases or sales.
207.19	Selling of products which are "seconds" or which have latent defects.
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#### GROUP II

207.101	Arbitration.
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207.105	Filing of trade-marks, etc.
207.106	Giving of samples.
207.107	Use of written sales contracts.
207.108	Price lists.

*Authority:* §§ 207.1 to 207.108 issued under sec. 6, 38 Stat. 722; 15 U. S. C. 46. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 45.

#### GROUP I

*General statement.* The unfair trade practices embraced in §§ 207.1 to 207.21 are considered to be unfair methods of competition, unfair or deceptive acts or practices, or other illegal practices, prohibited under laws administered by the Federal Trade Commission; and appropriate proceedings in the public interest will be taken by the Commission to prevent the use, by any person, partnership, corporation, or other organization subject to its jurisdiction, of such unlawful practices in commerce.

§ 207.0 *Definition.* As used in this part the term "narrow fabrics" shall mean any nonelastic woven fabric of twelve inches or less in width having a selvage edge on either side, except ribbon and seam binding.

§ 207.1 *Deception (general).* It is an unfair trade practice for any industry member to use, or cause or promote the use of, any advertising matter, guarantee, warranty, trade promotional literature, mark, brand, label, or other representa-

tion, however disseminated or published, which has the capacity and tendency or effect of misleading or deceiving purchasers, prospective purchasers, or the consuming public with respect to the grade, quality, length, weight, size, use, colorfastness, material, composition, construction, fabrication, manufacture, distribution, origin, or price or terms of sale, of narrow fabrics, or which is false, misleading, or deceptive in any other material respect. [Rule 1]

§ 207.2 *Misrepresentation as to character of business.* In the sale, offering for sale, or distribution of narrow fabrics, it is an unfair trade practice for any industry member to represent that he is a manufacturer of narrow fabrics unless he owns and operates, or directly and absolutely controls, a loom or looms, factory or mill, wherein is made any and all narrow fabrics sold or offered for sale by such member as the manufacturer thereof, or in any other manner to misrepresent the character, extent, or type of his business. [Rule 2]

§ 207.3 *Disclosure as to foreign origin of imported narrow fabrics.* With respect to any narrow fabrics which have been imported from a foreign country into the United States in the greige or other unfinished state, or in a finished or semi-finished state, it is an unfair trade practice:

(a) To offer for sale, sell, or distribute any such narrow fabrics under marks, stamps, brands, labels, or representations which have the capacity and tendency or effect of misleading or deceiving purchasers, prospective purchasers, or the consuming public into the belief (1) that such narrow fabrics were woven or fabricated in the United States, when such is not the fact; or (2) that they were dyed, finished, redyed, or refinished elsewhere than in the United States, when such is not true; or

(b) To offer for sale, sell, or distribute any such narrow fabrics without the same being marked, stamped, branded, or labeled so as to indicate clearly and nondeceptively (1) the country of origin of the narrow fabrics, or (2) that such narrow fabrics were woven or fabricated in said country and were dyed or finished, or redyed or refinished, in the United States, as the case may be, where the failure, refusal, or omission to so mark, stamp, brand, or label such narrow fabrics has the capacity and tendency or effect of thereby promoting, abetting, or effectuating the marketing of such products under conditions which are misleading or deceptive to purchasers, prospective purchasers, or the consuming public.

(Nothing in this section shall be construed as relieving any member of the industry or other party of the necessity of complying with the requirements of the customs laws or regulations, or other applicable provisions of law or regulation, relating to the marking of imported articles.) [Rule 3]

§ 207.4 *Selling below cost.* The practice of selling narrow fabrics at a price less than the cost thereof to the seller, with the purpose or intent, and where the effect may be, to injure, suppress, or stifle competition, or tend to create a

monopoly in the production or sale of such products, is an unfair trade practice. As used in this section the term "cost" means the total cost to the seller, including the costs of acquisition, processing, preparation for marketing, sale, and delivery.

This section is not to be construed as prohibiting all sales below cost, but only such selling below the seller's cost as is resorted to and pursued as a monopolistic practice with the wrongful intent referred to and where the effect may be unreasonably to restrain trade, tend to create a monopoly, or substantially lessen competition.

All elements recognized by good accounting practice as proper elements of such cost shall be included in determining cost under this section. The costs referred to in the section are actual costs of the respective seller and not some other figure or average costs in the industry determined by an industry cost survey or otherwise. [Rule 4]

§ 207.5 *False or deceptive selling methods.* To use or promote the use of any selling method or credit term which has the capacity and tendency or effect of misleading or deceiving the purchasing on consuming public is an unfair trade practice. [Rule 5]

§ 207.6 *Tie-in sales; coercing purchase of one product as a prerequisite to the purchase of other products.* The practice of coercing the purchase of one or more products as a prerequisite to the purchase of one or more other products, where the effect may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly or unreasonably to restrain trade, is an unfair trade practice. [Rule 6]

§ 207.7 *Substitution of products.* The practice of shipping or delivering products which do not conform to samples submitted, to specifications upon which the sale is consummated, or to representations made prior to securing the order, without the consent of the purchasers to such substitutions and with the capacity and tendency or effect of misleading or deceiving, purchasers, prospective purchasers, or the consuming public, is an unfair trade practice. [Rule 7]

§ 207.8 *Consignment distribution.* It is an unfair trade practice for any industry member to use the practice of shipping narrow fabrics on consignment or pretended consignment for the purpose and with the effect of artificially clogging or closing trade outlets and unduly restricting competitors' use of said trade outlets in getting their products to consumers through regular channels of distribution, thereby injuring, destroying, or preventing competition or tending to create a monopoly or unreasonably to restrain trade: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this section shall be construed as restricting or preventing consignment shipping or marketing of narrow fabrics in good faith where suppression of competition, restraint of trade, or undue interference with competitors' use of the usual channels of distribution, is not effected. Nor shall anything in this section be construed to authorize any

agreement, understanding, or planned common course of action by and between industry members mutually to conform or restrict their practice of shipping goods on consignment with the intent or effect of lessening competition. [Rule 8]

§ 207.9 *False invoicing.* Withholding from or inserting in invoices or sales slips any statement or information by reason of which omission or insertion a false record is made, wholly or in part, of the transactions represented on the face of such invoices or sales slips, with the capacity and tendency or effect of thereby misleading or deceiving purchasers, prospective purchasers, or the consuming public, is an unfair trade practice. [Rule 9]

§ 207.10 *Unlawful coercion or combinations in restraint of trade.* It is an unfair trade practice for any industry member:

(a) To use, directly or indirectly, any form of threat, intimidation, or coercion against any industry member or other person unlawfully to fix, maintain, or enhance prices, suppress competition, or restrain trade; or

(b) To enter into or take part in, directly or indirectly, any planned common course of action, understanding or agreement, combination or conspiracy, with one or more members of the industry, or with any other person or persons, unlawfully to fix, maintain, or enhance the price of any goods or otherwise suppress competition or restrain trade. [Rule 10]

§ 207.11 *Commercial bribery.* It is an unfair trade practice for a member of the industry, directly or indirectly, to give, or offer to give, or permit or cause to be given, money or anything of value to agents, employees, or representatives of customers or prospective customers, or to agents, employees, or representatives of competitors' customers or prospective customers, without the knowledge of their employers or principals, as an inducement to influence their employers or principals to purchase or contract to purchase products manufactured or sold by such industry member or the maker of such gift or offer, or to influence such employers or principals to refrain from dealing in the products of competitors or from dealing or contracting to deal with competitors. [Rule 11]

§ 207.12 *Enticing away employees of competitors.* It is an unfair trade practice for any industry member wilfully to entice away employees of competitors with the intent and effect of thereby unduly hampering or injuring competitors in their business and destroying or substantially lessening competition: *Provided,* That nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting employees or agents from seeking or obtaining more favorable employment. [Rule 12]

§ 207.13 *Defamation of competitors or false disparagement of their products.* The defamation of competitors by falsely imputing to them dishonorable conduct, inability to perform contracts, questionable credit standing, or by other false representations, or the false disparage-

ment of the grade, quality, or manufacture of the products of competitors, or of their business methods, selling prices, values, credit terms, policies, or services, or conditions of employment, is an unfair trade practice. [Rule 13]

§ 207.14 *Procurement of competitor's confidential information by unfair means and wrongful use thereof.* It is an unfair trade practice for any industry member to obtain information concerning the business of a competitor by bribery of an employee or agent of such competitor, by false or misleading statements or representations, by the impersonation of one in authority, or by any other unfair means, and to use the information so obtained in such manner as to injure said competitor in his business or to suppress competition or unreasonably restrain trade. [Rule 14]

§ 207.15 *Imitation or simulation of trade-marks, trade names, etc.* The imitation or simulation of the trade-marks, trade names, brands, or labels of competitors, with the capacity and tendency or effect of misleading or deceiving purchasers, prospective purchasers, or the consuming public, is an unfair trade practice. [Rule 15]

§ 207.16 *Inducing breach of contract.* Inducing or attempting to induce the breach of existing lawful contracts between competitors and their customers or their suppliers, or interfering with or obstructing the performance of any such contractual duties or services, under any circumstance having the capacity and tendency or effect of substantially injuring or lessening present or potential competition, is an unfair trade practice.

Nothing in this section is intended to imply that it is improper for any industry member to solicit the business of a customer of a competing industry member; nor is the section to be construed as in anywise authorizing any agreement, understanding, or common course of action by two or more industry members not to solicit business from the customers of either or any of them or from customers of any other industry member. [Rule 16]

§ 207.17 *Unfair threats of infringement suits.* The circulation of threats of suit for infringement of patents or trade-marks among customers or prospective customers of competitors, not made in good faith but for the purpose or with the effect of thereby harassing or intimidating such customers or prospective customers, or of unduly hampering, injuring, or prejudicing competitors in their business, is an unfair trade practice. [Rule 17]

§ 207.18 *Prohibited discrimination—*  
(a) *Prohibited discriminatory prices, rebates, refunds, discounts, credits, etc., which effect unlawful price discrimination.* It is an unfair trade practice for any member of the industry engaged in commerce,<sup>1</sup> in the course of such com-

<sup>1</sup> As here used, the word "commerce" means "trade or commerce among the several States and with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia or any Territory of the United States and any State, Territory, or foreign nation, or between any insular possessions or other places under the

merce, to grant or allow, secretly or openly, directly or indirectly, any rebate, refund, discount, credit, or other form of price differential, where such rebate, refund, discount, credit, or other form of price differential, effects a discrimination in price between different purchasers of goods of like grade and quality, where either or any of the purchases involved therein are in commerce,<sup>1</sup> and where the effect thereof may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce,<sup>1</sup> or to injure, destroy, or prevent competition with any person who either grants or knowingly receives the benefit of such discrimination, or with customers of either of them: *Provided, however:*

(1) That the goods involved in any such transaction are sold for use, consumption, or resale within any place under the jurisdiction of the United States;

(2) That nothing in this section contained shall prevent differentials which make only due allowance for differences in the cost of manufacture, sale, or delivery resulting from the differing methods or quantities in which such commodities are to such purchasers sold or delivered;

(3) That nothing in this section contained shall prevent persons engaged in selling goods, wares, or merchandise in commerce<sup>1</sup> from selecting their own customers in bona fide transactions and not in restraint of trade;

(4) That nothing in this section contained shall prevent price changes from time to time where made in response to changing conditions affecting the market for or the marketability of the goods concerned, such as but not limited to obsolescence of seasonal goods, distress sales under court process, or sales in good faith in discontinuance of business in the goods concerned.

(b) *Prohibited brokerage and commissions.* It is an unfair trade practice for any member of the industry engaged in commerce,<sup>1</sup> in the course of such commerce, to pay or grant, or to receive or accept, anything of value as a commission, brokerage, or other compensation, or any allowance or discount in lieu thereof, except for services rendered in connection with the sale or purchase of goods, wares, or merchandise, either to the other party to such transaction or to an agent, representative, or other intermediary therein where such intermediary is acting in fact for or in behalf, or is subject to the direct or indirect control, of any party to such transaction other than the person by whom such compensation is so granted or paid.

(c) *Prohibited advertising or promotional allowances, etc.* It is an unfair trade practice for any member of the industry engaged in commerce,<sup>1</sup> to pay or

jurisdiction of the United States, or between any such possession or place and any State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia or any foreign nation, or within the District of Columbia or any Territory or any insular possession or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States."

contract for the payment of advertising or promotional allowances or any other thing of value to or for the benefit of a customer of such member in the course of such commerce as compensation or in consideration for any services or facilities furnished by or through such customer in connection with the processing, handling, sale, or offering for sale of any products or commodities manufactured, sold, or offered for sale by such member, unless such payment or consideration is available on proportionally equal terms to all other customers competing in the distribution of such products or commodities.

(d) *Prohibited discriminatory services or facilities.* It is an unfair trade practice for any member of the industry engaged in commerce<sup>1</sup> to discriminate in favor of one purchaser against another purchaser or purchasers of a commodity bought for resale, with or without processing, by contracting to furnish or furnishing, or by contributing to the furnishing of, any services or facilities connected with the processing, handling, sale, or offering for sale of such commodity so purchased upon terms not accorded to all competing purchasers on proportionally equal terms.

(e) *Inducing or receiving an illegal discrimination in price.* It is an unfair trade practice for any member of the industry engaged in commerce,<sup>1</sup> in the course of such commerce, knowingly to induce or receive a discrimination in price which is prohibited by the foregoing provisions of this section.

(f) *Exemptions.* The inhibitions of this section shall not apply to purchasers of their supplies for their own use by schools, colleges, universities, public libraries, churches, hospitals, and charitable institutions not operated for profit.

*NOTE:* In complaint proceedings charging discrimination in price or services or facilities furnished, and upon proof having been made of such discrimination, the burden of rebutting the prima facie case thus made by showing justification shall be upon the person charged; and unless justification shall be affirmatively shown, the Commission is authorized to issue an order terminating the discrimination: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall prevent a seller rebutting the prima facie case thus made by showing that his lower price or the furnishing of services or facilities to any purchaser or purchasers was made in good faith to meet an equally low price of a competitor, or the services or facilities furnished by a competitor. (See section 2 (b), Clayton Act.)

[Rule 18]

§ 207.19 *Unlawful interference with competitors' purchases or sales.* It is an unfair trade practice for any industry member, by means of any monopolistic practices or through combination, conspiracy, coercion, boycott, threats, or any other unlawful means, directly or indirectly, to interfere with a competitor's right to purchase his raw materials and supplies from whomsoever he chooses, or to sell his product to whomsoever he chooses. [Rule 19]

§ 207.20 *Selling of products which are "seconds" or which have latent de-*

*fects.* It is an unfair trade practice for any industry member to offer for sale, sell, or cause to be sold, narrow fabrics which are "seconds," or which have latent defects, whether designated as special lots, close-outs, obsolete constructions, or otherwise, without making full and nondeceptive disclosure, by tag or label attached to the fabrics, and in all invoices, advertising, and trade promotional literature, of the fact that such narrow fabrics are "seconds," or have latent defects, as the case may be. [Rule 20]

§ 207.21 *Aiding or abetting use of unfair trade practices.* It is an unfair trade practice for any person, firm, organization, or corporation to aid, abet, coerce, or induce another, directly or indirectly, to use or promote the use of any unfair trade practice specified in this part. [Rule 21]

## GROUP II

*General statement.* Compliance with trade practice provisions embraced in §§ 207.101 to 207.108 is considered to be conducive to sound business methods and is to be encouraged and promoted individually or through voluntary cooperation exercised in accordance with existing law. Nonobservance of §§ 207.101 to 207.108 does not per se constitute violation of law. Where, however, the practice of not complying with such rules is followed in a manner as to result in unfair methods of competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in commerce, corrective proceedings in respect thereto may be instituted by the Commission as in the case of violation of §§ 207.1 to 207.21.

§ 207.101 *Arbitration.* The industry approves the practice of handling business disputes between members of the industry and their customers in a fair and reasonable manner, coupled with a spirit of moderation and good will, and every effort should be made by the disputants themselves to compose their differences. If unable to do so they should, if possible, submit these disputes to arbitration. [Rule A]

§ 207.102 *Repudiation of contracts.* Lawful contracts, either written or oral, are business obligations which should be performed in letter and in spirit. The repudiation of contracts by sellers on a rising market or by buyers on a declining market is equally reprehensible and is condemned by the industry. [Rule B]

§ 207.103 *Dissemination of credit information.* The industry records its approval of distributing to its members information covering delinquent and slow accounts insofar as it may lawfully be done. [Rule C]

§ 207.104 *Coercion in sales.* The use of buying power to force uneconomic or unjust terms of sale upon sellers, and the use of selling power to force uneconomic or unjust terms of sale upon buyers, are condemned by the industry. [Rule D]

§ 207.105 *Filing of trade-marks, etc.* To avoid confusion within the industry,



it is recommended that each member thereof voluntarily file with a qualified agency designated by the industry all trade-marks, trade names, labels, or brands used by such member, and that such information be made equally available to all members of the industry and to the public. [Rule E]

§ 207.106 *Giving of samples.* The industry disapproves the giving of samples without charge except only as may be necessary to acquaint purchasers or prospective purchasers with the grade or quality of the product offered for sale, and where the giving of such samples by any member of the industry is not practiced or accomplished in such way or to such extent as to effectuate an illegal discrimination in price contrary to the provisions of § 207.18 [Rule F]

§ 207.107 *Use of written sales contracts.* In order to avoid ambiguity and misunderstanding between buyers and sellers, all purchases and sales of products of the industry exceeding one piece, regardless of the total value thereof, should be made by written contract, signed by the buyer and seller. Such written contract should set forth the actual terms and conditions of the sale involved.

Wherever practicable, the delivery of all merchandise of any quantity should be made against a written receipt signed by the purchaser or a qualified agent or employee of the purchaser.

The provisions of this section shall not be construed as sanctioning or approving any agreement among competitors, or any planned common course of action among competitors, to agree upon, or to fix, specify, or determine, the prices, discounts, terms, or conditions of sale to be covered in any sales contract or transaction, but these shall be open to individual negotiation between the seller and buyer, subject to the requirements of §§ 207.1 to 207.21 and applicable provisions of law. [Rule G]

§ 207.108 *Price lists.* (a) The industry approves the practice of each industry member independently publishing and circulating to the purchasing trade his own price lists.

(b) The industry approves the practice of individual industry members independently making the terms of sale a part of all published price schedules. [Rule H]

*Industry committee.* A Committee on Trade Practices is hereby authorized to cooperate with the Federal Trade Commission and to perform such acts as may be legal and proper in the furtherance of fair competitive practices and in promoting the effectiveness of this part.

Issued: January 25, 1952.

Promulgated by the Federal Trade Commission January 30, 1952.

[SEAL]

D. C. DANIEL,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1182; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

## TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

### Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

[Ceiling Price Regulation 34, Supplementary Regulation 11, Correction]

#### CPR 34—SERVICES

##### SR 11—PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL

###### Correction

Due to a clerical error in Appendix I of Supplementary Regulation 11 to Ceiling Price Regulation 34, as amended, the ceiling price for bleacher seats of the St. Louis National League baseball club was stated as \$1.00 instead of \$0.75. Accordingly, it is necessary to correct that Appendix so that the ceiling price for bleacher seats of the St. Louis National League baseball club shall read as follows:

Bleacher----- \$0.75  
(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

MICHAEL V. DiSALLE,  
Director of Price Stabilization.

JANUARY 29, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1274; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952; 11:41 a. m.]

#### [Ceiling Price Regulation 121]

### CPR 121—PRINTING, PRINTED PRODUCTS, ALLIED PRODUCTS AND CERTAIN PAPER PRODUCTS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong., Pub. Law 96, 82d Cong., Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Ceiling Price Regulation 121 is hereby issued.

#### STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This regulation provides a method under which ceiling prices are established for certain printed paper, paperboard products, cellophane, paper back foil, flexible film packaging material and related printing services. The printing and publishing industry and related services, including typesetting, photoengraving, platemaking, and similar services consists of an estimated 30,000 establishments, employ approximately 750,500 persons, and produce goods and services valued at 7.5 billion dollars. However, approximately 21,000 establishments producing commodities and services valued at about 4.2 billion dollars are exempted from price control by the provisions of Amendment 1 to General Overriding Regulation 8. The provisions of that amendment are quoted in section 3 of this regulation.

The commodities and services listed in Appendices A and B of this regulation comprise a major group of the printed articles, and related services, which are sold to business firms and to the general public through regular wholesale and retail channels of distribution. The

group includes blank books, loose leaf binders and fillers, greeting cards and related products, tablets, pads and related products, and certain office supplies. Also included are types of commercial forms and labels which may be sold directly by the printer to the commercial user.

The commodities and services covered by this regulation were formerly priced under the General Ceiling Price Regulation, Ceiling Price Regulation 22, and Ceiling Price Regulation 34. These regulations were intended to serve only during the interim between their effective dates and the issuance of regulations tailored to meet the needs of specific industries. This regulation meets the objective of providing a pricing method in line with those historically used in the industry. It also takes account of the heterogeneous nature of this industry as well as the seasonal aspect of its many segments by providing choices of quarters of the base period year in order to select one during which products and services were contracted to be sold. Persons coming under this regulation are permitted to take as a base period for any category any calendar quarter between July 1, 1949 and June 24, 1950. As this industry is national in scope, certain commodities and services are produced in different periods throughout the entire year, varying from section to section of the country and from segment to segment of the industry. Since this regulation covers approximately nine thousand establishments and since it is necessary to make allowances for the heterogeneous nature, diversity and seasonal aspects of the industry (for example, school book season, fruit crop and vegetable crop season for printing of labels, and holiday aspect—Christmas cards, Christmas wrappings and tags, etc.), no one quarter could be segregated to a particular category or product line.

Ceiling prices for the commodities and services covered by this regulation are determined by use of a formula. The formula provides for arriving at the sum of the following cost factors: Raw materials, production charges, margin, and delivery. Each of these factors is determined in the same way as it would have been determined during the base period. Margins may be computed on a percentage basis, or on a rate per unit of material basis, or included in the machine hour rate, or by a combination of any or all of these methods. The raw material factors cannot exceed the ceiling prices of the raw materials as established by OPS regulations in effect on July 31, 1951, until such time as tailored regulations are issued establishing dollar and cent ceiling prices for the raw materials. Thereafter, the raw materials factor shall not exceed the first dollar and cent ceiling price established, with any increase that may be allowed the supplier by a later regulation, or order, being absorbed.

Transportation costs must be paid by the seller on the same percentage basis as during the base period. However, in compliance with the standing practice of the industry, a seller who granted a speci-

fied transportation allowance shall not be required to increase those allowances with any increase in transportation costs.

Recognition is given in this regulation to the fact that as of July 31, 1951, certain companies in this industry had not granted the maximum of wage increases allowed under the 12.2 percent formula of the Wage Stabilization Board. In such instances, provision is made to allow direct labor costs to rise to the extent necessary to reflect increases up to the 12.2 percent limit established by the Wage Stabilization Board formula. The level of ceiling prices established by this regulation will exceed the level existing during the period January 25, 1951, to February 24, 1951, to the extent that increased costs resulting from wage increases (not exceeding the 12.2 percent formula of the Wage Stabilization Board) are granted after that period, plus any increases in raw material costs that may occur as a result of price increases allowed suppliers under tailored OPS regulations covering such raw materials.

#### FINDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PRICE STABILIZATION

The Director of Price Stabilization has given due consideration to prices prevailing during January 25, 1951, to February 24, 1951, inclusive, and to prices prevailing immediately preceding the date of issuance of this regulation and to relevant factors of general applicability, and has consulted with representatives of trade and industry, including trade association representatives, and has given full consideration to their recommendations. Accordingly, upon consideration of the above facts, the Director of Price Stabilization finds that this ceiling price regulation is generally fair and equitable and contains such classifications and differentiations as in his judgment are necessary and proper to effectuate the purposes of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

Every effort has been made to conform this regulation to existing business practices, cost practices or methods, or means or aids to distribution. To the extent that this regulation compels changes in business practices, cost practices, or methods, or means or aids to distribution established in the industry, such changes are necessary to prevent circumvention or evasion of this regulation.

#### REGULATORY PROVISIONS

##### Sec.

1. Coverage of this regulation.
2. Applicability of this regulation.
3. Exemptions.
4. Formula pricing.
5. Decrease in size or quantity.
6. Application for approval of new formulas or factors.
7. Ceiling prices for new sellers.
8. Redetermination of ceiling prices.
9. Transfers of business or stock in trade.
10. Excise, sales and other similar taxes.
11. Less than ceiling prices.
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13. Records.
14. Penalties.
15. (Reserved.)
16. Sales slips and receipts.
17. Prohibitions and violations.
18. Evasion.
19. Petitions for amendment.

##### Sec.

20. Interpretation.
21. Supplementary regulations.
22. Definitions and explanations.
- Appendix A.
- Appendix B.

**AUTHORITY:** Sections 1 to 22 issued under Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply Title IV, 64 Stat. 803, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2101-2110. E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.

**SECTION 1. Coverage of this regulation.** This regulation removes from the General Ceiling Price Regulation, Ceiling Price Regulation 22, and Ceiling Price Regulation 34, manufacturers of certain printed paper products, paperboard products, cellophane, paper back foil, flexible film packaging material, and suppliers of related printing services and places them under this regulation. The provisions of this regulation shall not be applicable to the sale of any service or sale or delivery of any commodity subject to this regulation if, prior to the effective date of this regulation, the service had been rendered, or the commodity had been received by a carrier, including a carrier owned or controlled by the seller for shipment to a purchaser.

**SEC. 2. Applicability of this regulation—(a) Geographical applicability.** The provisions of this ceiling price regulation shall be applicable within the 48 States of the United States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico.

**(b) Applicability to exports.** The ceiling prices at which a person may export any of the commodities or services covered in this regulation shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of CFR 61—Exports.

**(c) Imports.** The ceiling price at which a person may sell any commodity, covered by this regulation, imported into this country from any foreign country shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of CFR 31—Imports.

**SEC. 3. Exemptions.** The provisions of this regulation shall not be applicable to sales and purchases of those commodities and services exempted from price control by subparagraphs (2) and (3) of section 1 (a) of General Overriding Regulation 8 which reads as follows:

(2) Sales of commodities whose primary value depends upon editorial content, expression of ideas or dissemination of information and the rates, fees, charges, or compensation for the services of printing, publishing, typesetting, platemaking, binding, or related services in connection with such commodities, including but not limited to books, magazines, periodicals, newspapers, materials furnished for publication by any press association or feature service, pamphlets, leaflets, sheet music, music rolls, stamp albums, globes, maps, charts, catalogs, directories, programs, house organs, menus, advertising matter printed on paper (except such articles as containers, labels, and book matches, not including special reproduction book matches and the packaging thereof, the form of which serves a purpose other than that of advertising), time tables, tariffs and price lists.

(3) Sales of all papers and paper products when sold by persons engaged primarily in the business of publishing, printing, typesetting, platemaking, binding, or rendering related services, or any combination thereof,

whose total gross sales in the calendar year 1951 of printed papers and printed paper products and services in connection therewith did not exceed \$50,000. This exemption applies in any subsequent year when such total gross sales in the preceding calendar year did not exceed \$50,000: *Provided*, That record of such total gross sales for 1950 and any subsequent year of printed paper and printed paper products and services in connection therewith be maintained and preserved for inspection by the Office of Price Stabilization for the life of the Defense Production Act of 1950 and for two years thereafter.

**Sec. 4. Ceiling prices.** To determine your ceiling prices for any commodity covered by this regulation, you shall employ the formula used by you during the base period. The term "base period" refers to the period April 1, 1950, through June 24, 1950, or any previous calendar quarter ended not earlier than September 30, 1949, which you may elect to use. Whatever base period you elect must be used for all commodities in the same category. The terms "commodity" and "category" are defined in section 22. Whenever in this regulation the word "commodity" or "commodities" is used, it shall mean "commodity or service, or both" or "commodities or services, or both", whenever the context so indicates.

**(a) Formula pricing.** Your formula shall be kept on record in accordance with section 13 and shall contain the following factors: raw materials, production charges, margin and transportation charges. To establish a ceiling for your commodity, you compute the sum of these factors just as you would have done during the base period. If during the base period you separately computed your prices for commodities produced at different plants, you may continue to do so. However, in determining each factor, you shall comply with the following limitations.

**(b) Raw material factor.** Your raw material factor for any material may not exceed the ceiling price for that material in effect on July 31, 1951, until such time as a regulation is issued which establishes dollars and cents ceiling prices for any of your raw materials. Thereafter for such raw materials, the raw material factor shall not exceed the dollar and cent ceiling price as originally established by such regulation. Subject to the above limitation, if you had adopted or employed the practice of averaging or otherwise computing your raw material costs during the base period, you shall continue such practice in the same manner.

**(c) Production charges factor.** (1) This may include only your charges for hand or machine operations; or both, incident to the manufacture of a commodity including direct labor and indirect labor employed in producing the commodity, labor used in factory supervision, packaging and handling, ordinary maintenance and repair of plant or equipment, materials control, testing and inspection. Subject to the exception in the following paragraph, you may not calculate that portion of your factory wage increases for labor of the character indicated above that were put into effect after July 31, 1951.

Factory wage increases of the character indicated above, paid after July 31, 1951, but not in excess of the Wage Stabilization Board's 12.2 percent formula for wages paid after January 15, 1950, may be added to your production charge factor when they are put into effect.

(2) Production charges for a commodity which was not offered or sold by you during the base period, but which may be made on the same equipment or by the same methods or both, which you used during the base period, shall be your charges for the most comparable commodity contracted to be sold during the base period.

(3) You shall use production standards and the same methods or principles of applying production charges which you used during your base period. Production charges for a different type of operation (for example, hand rather than machine operation) shall not be substituted for customary charges as a means of increasing the ceiling price of your commodity.

(4) Production charges for a commodity which was not offered by you during the base period and which involve equipment or methods, or both, which you did not use during the base period, shall not be greater than the production charges established by application under section 6 of this regulation.

(d) *Margin factor.* Your margin factor is the difference between your selling price f. o. b. shipping point and the sum of your raw materials and production charge factors as applied during the base period. You shall figure your margin factors on a percentage basis, or on a rate per unit of material basis, or include it in the machine hour rate. A combination of any or all of these methods may be used.

You shall continue to figure your margins by the same accounting and costing practices used by you during the base period, or you may change such practices provided a higher ceiling price does not result than that which would have resulted by the use of your base period practices. However, in no event shall your margin exceed the following limitations:

(1) Where the commodity to be priced was contracted to be sold by you to the same purchaser during the base period, your margin shall not exceed the highest margin employed in pricing the commodity contracted to be sold to the same purchaser during the base period. A mere change in color of ink or a change in printing copy shall not affect the margin for the commodity to be priced. Differentials for quantity or number of colors of ink in effect during the base period shall apply.

(2) Where the commodity was not contracted to be sold by you to the same purchaser during the base period, the margin shall not exceed the highest margin employed in pricing the most comparable commodity contracted to be sold to the same purchaser during the base period, or where there was no comparable commodity contracted to be sold to the same purchaser during the base period, the margin shall not exceed the highest margin employed in pricing the

same, or if none, the most comparable, commodity contracted to be sold to a purchaser of the same class during the base period. The "most comparable commodity" is the commodity furnished by you, made on the same equipment, and contracted to be sold to the purchaser most closely resembling the prospective purchaser, and which commodity differs the least from the commodity to be priced as determined by the use of the following tests:

- (i) Style;
- (ii) Shape;
- (iii) Type of material;
- (iv) Size;
- (v) Addition or subtraction of component parts; and
- (vi) Serviceability.

These tests must be applied successively and each is to be applied to the commodity or group of commodities determined by the application of the preceding tests. A change in color of ink or a change in printing copy shall not affect the comparability of the commodity. Differentials for quantities or number of colors in effect during the base period shall apply.

(3) Where you are unable to establish a margin under this section, your proposed margin shall be submitted for approval by the Director. Your application for approval shall be made under section 6 of this regulation.

(4) You shall not change your customary allowances, discount or other price differential existing in the base period unless such change results in a lower ceiling price.

(e) *Delivery factor.* You shall not require any purchaser, and no purchaser shall be permitted to pay a larger percentage of transportation costs incurred in the delivery of, or in the supply of, any commodity, than you required purchasers of the same class to pay during your base period for deliveries of the commodity sold by you. However, if, in the shipment of any commodity, the ceiling price of which is governed by this regulation, the seller has customarily allowed actual transportation costs up to a specified amount, he shall continue to allow the same amount and shall not be required to allow more.

**SEC. 5. Decrease in size or quantity.** In lieu of increasing your prices where permissible, under section 4 above, you may elect to decrease the sheet or envelope count to an amount proportioned to the dollar and cent increase involved.

**SEC. 6. Application for approval of new formulas or factors.** (a) If you are a person who was in business during the base period and who has subsequently installed new equipment or methods which produce a new commodity which requires new production charges or margin factors, you shall submit your proposed charges or factors to the Office of Price Stabilization, Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Branch, Washington 25, D. C., for approval.

(b) Your application for approval of a new production charge shall include:

- (1) The hour or piece rates for similar hand or machine operations generally prevailing in your immediate competitive area during the base period, and (2) an

explanation for any variance between such generally prevailing rate and the rate you now wish to apply.

(c) Your application for approval of a new margin factor shall include:

- (1) The location of your plant;
- (2) Type of and capacity of equipment;
- (3) A list of the products you intend to produce;
- (4) The range of margins proposed; and
- (5) A statement of the method you use to determine special differential.

(d) You may use the proposed production charge or margin factor as soon as you file your application. However, until your application has been approved by the Director you shall notify the purchaser in writing that all prices which have been based upon the proposed production charge or margin factor are subject to adjustment by you, and to refunds if necessary, to conform with the production charge or margin factor as fixed by the Director. If within 21 days from the filing of the application you have not received notice from the Director approving, disapproving, or modifying the proposed charge or factor, requesting additional information, or extending for cause the time within which to do any of the foregoing, such application may be deemed to have been approved, subject to non-retroactive disapproval or modification at any later time by the Director.

**SEC. 7. Ceiling prices for new sellers subject to this regulation.** (a) If you are a person who started business after the base period and before the effective date of this regulation, your ceiling prices shall be determined under the provisions of this regulation, except that, insofar as you are concerned, the term base period wherever used in the other sections of this regulation shall refer to the 30 day period immediately preceding the effective date of this regulation. Your formula shall be kept under section 13 and may be subject to non-retroactive adjustment by the Director.

(b) If you are a person who starts business after the effective date of this regulation, you shall file your proposed formula with the Office of Price Stabilization, Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Branch, Washington 25, D. C., including such items as, but not limited to, hourly rates or piece rates for hand or machine operations, the type of equipment you use, the capacity of your equipment, number of employees, a list of the commodities you intend to produce, delivery charges, and a complete range of margins to be employed by you in determining the ceiling price of every commodity as well as three sample estimates showing the application of such formula. If your estimated total of gross sales for your first year's operation is less than \$50,000, this fact should also be stated. You may not sell the commodity until the Director, in writing, approves your formula. If the Director does not approve your formula within 30 days from the date your formula is filed, your formula may be deemed to be approved subject to non-retroactive disapproval or modification at any later time by the Director.



**SEC. 8. Redetermination of ceiling prices.** Once you have determined your ceiling price or a proposed ceiling price for a commodity or service as provided by this regulation, you may not thereafter redetermine it, except as provided in Section 4 and except to correct any error in such determination. If such correction results in a higher ceiling price it must have the approval of the Director. Approval of a redetermination due to error may be obtained by notifying the Director through registered letter of such error and its effect on your price ceilings. You may not sell above your originally computed price until 10 days after mailing your redetermination of ceiling due to error. Thereafter, you may sell the commodity at your redetermined ceiling unless and until notified by the Director that your redetermined ceiling price has not been approved or that additional information is required. If you receive notice that your redetermination is not approved, you may not sell above your originally computed price.

**SEC. 9. Transfers of business or stock in trade.** If the business, assets or stock in trade of any business are sold or otherwise transferred after the effective date of this regulation, and the transferee carries on the business, or continues to deal in the same type of commodities, in an establishment separate from any other establishment previously owned or operated by him, the ceiling prices of the transferee and his status with regard to the exemptions provided for in section 3, shall be the same as those to which his transferor would have been subject if no such transfer had taken place, and his obligation to keep records sufficient to verify such prices and status shall be the same. The transferor shall either preserve and make available, or turn over, to the transferee all the records of transactions prior to the transfer which are necessary to comply with the record provision of this regulation.

**SEC. 10. Taxes separately stated.** (a) In addition to your ceiling price, you may collect the amount of any excise, sale or similar federal, state or local taxes paid by you as such only if it has been your practice to state and collect such taxes separately from your selling price for the same or similar commodities.

(b) In case such a tax is imposed by a law which is not effective until after the effective date of this regulation, or if any increase in such a tax is made subsequent to the effective date of this regulation, you may collect the amount of the tax or increase actually paid as such by you, if not prohibited by the tax law. You must in all such cases state separately the amount of the tax or increase.

**SEC. 11. Less than ceiling prices.** Lower prices than those established by this regulation may be charged, demanded, paid or offered.

**SEC. 12. Adjustable pricing.** Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to prohibit your making a contract or offer to sell a commodity at (a) the ceiling price in effect at the time of delivery or (b) the lower of a fixed price or the

ceiling price in effect at the time of delivery. You may not, however, deliver or agree to deliver a commodity at a price to be adjusted upward in accordance with any increase in a ceiling price after delivery.

**SEC. 13. Records—(a) Base period records.** On and after the effective date of this regulation, for so long as the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, shall remain in effect and for two years thereafter, you shall maintain and keep for examination by the Director, all your existing records relating to prices which you charged for commodities which you sold or contracted to sell at a definite price during the base period, or, if you had not been in business during the base period, the period upon which your formula described in section 6 is based. These records shall include all information which would enable the Director to compute your raw material, production charges, margin and transportation factors as set forth in section 4 of this regulation.

(b) *Current records.* Every person who sells and every person who in the regular course of business buys printing commodities covered by this regulation shall make or keep for inspection by the Director for a period of two years accurate records or invoices of each sale or purchase made after the effective date of this regulation, showing (1) the date of the sale or purchase; (2) the name and address of the seller and purchaser; (3) the price charged or paid; and (4) the quantity and description of the commodity sold or purchased. In addition thereto, sellers shall also keep and maintain for two years their calculations by which they determine the ceiling prices of each commodity sold under this regulation.

(c) *Formula records.* Within 45 days after the effective date of this regulation you shall have on record in your office your pricing formula, as determined under section 4 of this regulation, for inspection by an authorized representative of the Office of Price Stabilization. This record shall be kept for so long as the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, shall remain in effect and for two years thereafter.

**SEC. 14. Penalties.** Persons violating any provision of this regulation are subject to the criminal penalties, civil enforcement actions, and suits for treble damages provided for by the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

**SEC. 15. (Reserved.)**

**SEC. 16. Sales slips and receipts.** Any seller of commodities for which ceiling prices are established by this regulation who has customarily given a purchaser a sales slip, receipt, or similar evidence of a purchase shall continue to do so. Upon request from a purchaser, any such seller, regardless of previous custom, shall give the purchaser a receipt showing the date, the name and address of the seller, the name of each commodity or service sold, and the price received for it.

**SEC. 17. Prohibitions and Violations.** (a) You shall not do any act prohibited

or omit to do any act required by this regulation, nor shall you offer, solicit, attempt, or agree to do or omit to do any such acts. Specifically (but not in limitation of the above), you shall not, regardless of any contract or other obligation, sell, and no person in the course of trade or business shall buy from you at a price higher than the ceiling price established by this regulation, and you shall keep, make, and preserve true and accurate records and reports, required by this regulation.

(b) If you violate any provisions of this regulation, you are subject to criminal penalties, enforcement action, and action for damages.

(c) If any person subject to this regulation fails to prepare or keep any record or file any report required by this regulation in connection with the establishment of his ceiling price, or if any person subject to this regulation fails to establish a ceiling price or apply to the Office of Price Stabilization for the establishment of a ceiling price, if he is required to do so, the Director of Price Stabilization may issue an order fixing his ceiling prices. Any ceiling price fixed in this manner will be in line with ceiling prices generally established by this regulation. The order fixing the ceiling price may apply to all deliveries or transfers completed prior to the date of issuance of the order. The issuance of such an order will not relieve the seller of his obligation to comply with the requirements of this regulation or of the various penalties for failure to do so.

**SEC. 18. Evasions.** Any means or device which results in obtaining indirectly a higher price than is permitted by this regulation or in concealing or falsely representing information as to which this regulation requires records to be kept is a violation of this regulation. This prohibition includes, but is not limited to, means or devices making use of commissions, services, cross sales, transportation arrangements, premiums, discounts, special privileges, up-grading, tie-in agreements and trade understandings, as well as the omission from records of true data and the inclusion in records of false data.

**SEC. 19. Petitions for amendment.** If you wish to have this regulation amended, you may file a petition for amendment in accordance with the provisions of Price Procedural Regulation 1, Revised.

**SEC. 20. Interpretations.** If you want an official interpretation of this regulation, you should write to the District Council of the proper OPS District Office. Any action taken by you in reliance upon and in conformity with a written official interpretation will constitute action in good faith pursuant to this regulation. Further information on obtaining official interpretations is contained in Price Procedural Regulation 1, Revised.

**SEC. 21. Supplementary regulations.** The Director may issue supplementary regulations modifying or implementing this regulation as he deems appropriate.

**SEC. 22. Definitions and explanations.**  
**Base period.** This term is defined in sections 4 and 7 (a).

**Commodity.** This term includes any item, object, material, article, product or supply covered by this regulation and includes the service rendered in connection therewith. Wherever in this regulation the word "commodity" or "commodities" is used, it means "commodity or service, or both", or "commodities or services, or both", whenever the context so indicates. However, to eliminate the burden of making individual calculations under section 4 of this regulation in the instances of certain products such as continuous forms, business machine cards, and certain index cards or tabs where the prices of the multiplicity of individual variations within such a group or category normally vary slightly, if at all, you may consider such a generally uniform group or category as one commodity.

**Category.** This term refers to a group of commodities which are normally classed together by you or your industry for purposes of production, accounting or sales. You may, however, exclude from any category any commodity or group of related commodities for which the base period you have elected to use for the category is unrepresentative because of special seasonal characteristics of that commodity or group of related commodities. In that case, treat the commodity or group of related commodities as constituting a separate category.

**Contract to be sold.** This term means the written or oral acceptance of any written or oral order.

**Director.** This term refers to the Director of Price Stabilization and to any official (including officials of Regional or District Offices) to whom the Director of Price Stabilization, by order, delegates a function, power or authority referred to in this regulation.

**File.** This term means the forwarding of any records or reports by registered mail, return receipt requested, to the Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C. The date of filing shall be construed as the date of receipt by the Office of Price Stabilization in Washington, D. C. If hand delivered, the date of delivery shall be the date of receipt.

**Hand operations.** This term means manufacturing processes, performed by hand, necessary to produce the commodity.

**Labor.** See section 4 (c).

**Machine operations.** This term means the manufacturing processes, performed by machinery, to complete the commodity.

**Margin.** This term means the selling price, f. o. b. shipping point, minus the sum of the raw material and production charge factors.

**Person.** This term includes any individual, corporation, partnership, association or any other organized group of persons, or legal successors or representatives of the foregoing, and the United States or any other Government or their political subdivisions or agencies.

**Plant.** This term refers to a single physical location where business is conducted or industrial operations are performed, for example, a factory, mill, or a business with individual departments housed in separate buildings within a metropolitan area, but having only single bookkeeping, payroll and inventory records. If such a single physical location comprises two or more units, with separate payroll and inventory records, engaged in distinct industrial activities, each unit shall be treated as a plant.

**Production charges.** This term means the cost of normal operations and processes applied to raw material so as to produce the commodity.

**Production standard.** This term means the normal standards usually accepted in the printing trade as representative of good hand or machine work.

**Purchaser of the same class.** This term refers to the practice adopted by the seller in setting different prices for commodities or services for sales to different purchasers or kinds of purchasers. The practice may (but need not) be based on the characteristics or distributive level of the buyer (for instance, manufacturing, wholesaler, individual retail store, retail chain, mail order house, government agency, public institution). It may (but need not) be based on the location of the purchaser or the quantity purchased by him. If you have followed the practice of giving an individual customer a price differing from that charged others, that customer is a separate class of purchaser.

If in your industry a practice prevails of charging different prices for sales to groups of buyers based on their characteristics or distributive level, any such group to whom you did not make sales during your base period and for whom you did not have a customary differential in effect during or before your base period, is a separate class of purchaser as to you.

**Raw material.** This term means the materials used on which printing was performed and such other raw materials as are necessary to produce the commodity, including but not limited to, such material as wrapping and shipping supplies.

**Records.** This term means books or accounts, sales lists, sales slips, orders, vouchers, contracts, receipts, invoices, bills of lading, and other papers and documents.

**Sell.** This term includes sell, supply (with respect to either commodities or services), dispose, barter, exchange, transfer and deliver, and contracts and offers to do any of the foregoing. The term "buy" and "purchase" shall be construed accordingly.

**Services.** This term means any service rendered or supplied as defined in Appendix B.

**You.** This term means the person subject to this regulation. "Your" and "yours" are construed accordingly.

**Effective date.** This regulation shall become effective February 4, 1952.

**NOTE:** The record-keeping and reporting requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget pursuant to the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

MICHAEL V. DiSALLE,  
 Director of Price Stabilization.

JANUARY 29, 1952.

#### APPENDIX A COMMODITIES

This regulation shall apply to the following commodities:

(a) Bound blank books, including but not limited to:

(1) General books of accounts, such as bill books, cash books, cash sales books, check or voucher registers, columnar books, combination books, day books, figuring books, journals, ledgers, note records, records and trial balance books;

(2) Books of account or record for specific uses, such as bank forms, bond and mortgage records, business records, club registers, collection books, corporate records, counter books, delivery books, due ledgers, engineers' field books, garage registers, guest registers, hotel registers, index books, insurance registers, investment and income records, law record books, merchandise stock books, milkmen's account books, material records, order register, payroll books, receiving clerks' records, rent collection books, roll books, sales records, scale books, shipping records, social security books, tally books, time books, tourist registers, used car records, and wage rate books.

(3) Columnar pads, such as accounting pads and analysis pads.

(4) Detachable forms, such as bill heads, bills of lading, business blanks, check books, correspondence books, draft books, invoice books, note books, order books, package receipt books, parcel post records, purchase order books, receipt books, remittance books, rent receipt books, sales books, statements, trade acceptance and warrants.

(5) Memorandum books, such as appointment books, memo books, data books, diaries, pass books, telephone-address books, telephone call pads, and travelers' expense books.

(6) Scrap book type books, such as autograph books, matchbook albums, photograph albums, post card albums, record albums, and scrap books.

(7) Books for personal use, such as baby books, brides' books, budget books, family expense books, graduation books, household expense books, pocket wallets for stamp, receipt books, service books, stamp approval books, trip books, and wedding books.

(8) Miscellaneous blank books, such as bookkeeping blanks, composition books, letter copying books, note books, perforated scratch pads, stenographers' note books, and students' note books.

(b) Looseleaf binders and covers, including but not limited to:

(1) Chain binders.  
 (2) Compression binders.  
 (3) Ledger binders.  
 (4) Magazine type, single and multi-blade binders.

(5) Prong binders.  
 (6) Ring binders.  
 (7) Screw, post and screw post binders and covers.

(8) Storage and transfer binders.  
 (9) Binders and covers with fastening devices other than above.

(10) Spring binders, sheet and chart holders and clip binders.

(c) Plain and faint-ruled fillers and printed commercial forms, produced for use in any of the looseleaf binders or covers above specified.

(d) Indexes, indexing systems, index tables and blank division sheets for indexing purposes, to supplement any of the loose-leaf binders and covers listed above.

(e) Greeting cards and related products, as follows:

- (1) Greeting cards.
- (2) Souvenir post cards.
- (3) Gift money holders.
- (4) Mottoes.
- (f) Social stationery, printed, engraved or plain, including but not limited to:

(1) Papeteries: Matching paper and envelopes boxed or packaged together or separately.

(2) Package or pound papers, and package or pound envelopes, or both.

(3) Correspondence quire or ream goods.

(4) Paper and paperboard writing portfolios and similar containers sold together with personal correspondence paper or envelopes, or both.

(5) Announcements (weddings, births, deaths, etc.) paper, cards and envelopes, or both.

(6) Invitations (weddings, occasions, etc.) paper, cards and envelopes, or both.

(7) Calling cards, personal or business.

(8) Book plates, ownership or library classification labels.

(9) Social calendars.

(g) Tablets, pads and related products, as follows:

- (1) Composition books.
- (2) Drawing papers.
- (3) Exercise books.
- (4) Graph papers.
- (5) Plain and faint-ruled looseleaf fillers.
- (6) Memorandum books.
- (7) Music books (blank).
- (8) Music papers (blank).
- (9) Note books.
- (10) Pads.
- (11) Quadrille pads and papers.
- (12) Ruled papers.
- (13) Second sheets.
- (14) Stenographers' note books.
- (15) Tablets.
- (16) Typewriter papers.
- (17) Ream papers, plain or ruled.
- (h) Commercial supplies, as follows:
  - (1) Bonds.
  - (2) Certificates.
  - (3) Commercial forms.
  - (4) Commercial letterheads.
  - (5) Currency.
  - (6) File folders.
  - (7) Guide cards.
  - (8) Index cards.
  - (9) Labels, package wraps, and bands.
  - (10) Legal forms and contracts.
  - (11) Ruled legal papers.
  - (12) Blotters.
  - (13) Wallpaper.
  - (14) Safety paper.
  - (15) Unframed printed pictures.
  - (16) Envelopes printed by a person other than the manufacturer of the envelope.

#### APPENDIX B

##### SERVICES

This regulation shall apply to the services of publishing, printing, typesetting, photoengraving, platemaking, binding, and related services rendered in connection with:

(a) The commodities listed in Appendix A of this regulation.

(b) All papers, paperboard, cellophane, paper back foil, and flexible film packaging material other than those listed in General Overriding Regulation 8 when such services are performed by persons engaged primarily in the business of publishing, printing, typesetting, photoengraving, platemaking, binding or rendering related services or any combination thereof.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1277; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952; 4:00 p. m.]

[General Ceiling Price Regulation, Amdt. 2 to Supplementary Regulation 63]

#### GCPR, SR 63—AREA MILK PRICE ADJUSTMENTS

##### EXEMPTION OF TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong., Pub. Law 96, 82nd Cong.), Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Amendment 2 to Supplementary Regulation 63 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation is hereby issued.

##### STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

Supplementary Regulation 63 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation provides a method of establishing and adjusting ceiling prices of milk produced for fluid consumption for individual marketing areas by the issuance of area milk price regulations applicable to individual milk market areas.

It has been determined that those provisions of the Defense Production Act which place limitations on the establishing of ceiling prices for milk for fluid consumption do not apply in the territories and possessions of the United States. SR-63 was issued to provide standards for milk pricing throughout the continental United States and, therefore, necessarily takes cognizance of the limitations imposed by the Act. Because of these restrictions, SR-63 is a complex regulation, and does not meet the needs of the territories. The Office of Price Stabilization contemplates issuing a tailored ceiling price regulation for milk as a part of the food regulation of each territory.

This amendment, therefore, removes the territories and possessions from the coverage of SR-63 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

Special circumstances in the formulation of this amendment have made consultation with industry representatives impracticable.

##### AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

§1. Section 2 of Supplementary Regulation 63 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation is amended by deleting so much of the section as reads "its territories and possessions" and inserting before the words "United States" the words "forty-eight states of the," so that the section, as amended, reads as follows:

Sec. 2. *Where this supplementary regulation applies.* The provisions of this supplementary regulation are applicable to the forty-eight states of the United States and the District of Columbia.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

*Effective date:* This Amendment 2 to Supplementary Regulation 63 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation is effective February 4, 1952.

MICHAEL V. DiSALLE,  
Director of Price Stabilization.

JANUARY 29, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1276; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952; 11:41 a. m.]

## Chapter XVII—Housing and Home Finance Agency

[CR 3, Amdt. 4 to Appendix]

### CR 3—RELAXATION OF RESIDENTIAL CREDIT CONTROLS: REGULATION GOVERNING PROCESS AND APPROVAL OF EXCEPTIONS AND TERMS FOR CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREAS

#### APP.—CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREAS

Note: This Amendment 4 amends the Appendix to CR 3, as previously amended, by the addition of nine critical defense housing areas (numbers 132-140, below). The Appendix, including all amendments, is set out in full.

The Appendix to CR 3, initially published in the FEDERAL REGISTER November 20, 1951 (16 F. R. 11731) and last amended by Amendment 3, published January 16, 1952 (17 F. R. 479) is hereby further amended to read as follows:

#### APPENDIX TO CR 3

Note: See paragraph (d) of sec. 7 of regulation.

##### CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREAS

Area, Including Geographical Description and Date Designated

- 1 through 3.<sup>1</sup>
4. San Diego and Oceanside, California. (That part of San Diego County west of the San Bernardino meridian), May 2, 1951.
5. Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio. (Greene and Montgomery Counties), August 11, 1951.
6. Solano County, California. (Solano County), June 29, 1951.
7. Star Lake, New York. (The towns of Fine and Clifton in St. Lawrence County), May 23, 1951.
8. Davenport, Iowa; Rock Island, East Moline and Moline, Illinois, Quad Cities. (Rock Island County, Illinois, and Scott County, Iowa), June 29, 1951.
9. Lone Star, Texas. (All of Camp and Morris Counties; precincts 1, 2, and 8, including Hughes Springs, Linden and Avinger, in Caddo County; precincts 1, 2, 3, and 6, including Jefferson City in Marion County; precincts 1, 4, 5, 6, and 7, including Mt. Pleasant, in Titus County), August 3, 1951.
10. Brazoria County, Texas. (Brazoria County), July 3, 1951.
11. Norfolk-Portsmouth, Virginia. (Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties and the independent cities of Norfolk, South Norfolk, and Portsmouth), August 11, 1951.
12. Newport News, Virginia. (Elizabeth City, Warwick, and York Counties, and the independent cities of Newport News and Hampton), October 3, 1951.
13. Borger, Texas. (Hutchinson County), July 13, 1951.
14. Wichita, Kansas. (Sedgewick County), July 25, 1951.
15. Colorado Springs, Colorado. (El Paso County), May 8, 1951.
16. Camp Roberts-Camp Cooke, California. (San Luis Obispo County; and judicial townships numbers 4, 5, 8, and 9 in Santa Barbara County), July 3, 1951.

<sup>1</sup> Numbers 1 through 3 are reserved for the areas affected by the three Atomic Energy Commission installations of Savannah River (S. C. and Ga.), Paducah (Ky.) and the Idaho Reactor Testing Station (Idaho) for which exceptions from residential credit restrictions are governed by Regulation CR 2 of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. These areas are not affected by this Regulation CR 3.

17. Fort Leonard Wood, Rolla, Missouri. (Laclede, Phelps and Pulaski Counties), May 23, 1951.

18. Tooele, Utah. (That portion of Tooele County lying east of the Great Salt Lake Desert, and precinct 4 in Salt Lake County), July 3, 1951.

19. Las Cruces, New Mexico. (Precincts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 15, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, and 29 in Dona Ana County, including Las Cruces town and such other villages as are included in such precincts), July 17, 1951.

20. Dover, Delaware. (Kent County; and that portion of the city of Milford located in Sussex County), August 3, 1951.

21. Imperial County, California. (Townships 2 and 3 in Imperial County, including El Centro city and Imperial city), July 13, 1951.

22. Hanford-Kennewick-Pasco, Washington. (Benton County; the precincts of Eltopia, Ringold, Fishhook, Riverview, and all Pasco precincts in Franklin County; the precincts of Burbank, Attalla, Wallula in Walla Walla County; the precincts of Belma, Byron, Mabton, Mabton Rural, North Grandview, South Grandview, Sunnyside 1, 2, 3, Sunnyside Rural 1, 2, 3, 4, Wanita and Wendell Phillips in Yakima County), July 3, 1951.

23. Bremerton, Washington. (Kitsap County), June 8, 1951.

24. Patuxent, Maryland. (St. Mary's County), August 3, 1951.

25. Valdosta, Georgia. (All of Lowndes and Lanier Counties), June 20, 1951.

26. Columbus, Indiana. (Bartholomew, Brown, Johnson, Shelby and Jackson Counties; and the townships of Clay, Washington, Marion, Sand Creek, and Jackson in Decatur County), July 25, 1951.

27. Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. (Onslow, Carteret, Craven and Jones Counties), August 3, 1951.

28. Sampson Air Force Base, New York. (Seneca County; the towns of Geneva, Seneca, Phelps, Manchester, Canandaigua, Hopewell, Gorham, and the city of Geneva, all in Ontario County; the towns of Middlesex, Potter, Benton, Milo, and Torrey in Yates County; and the towns of Arcadia, Galen, Lyons, and Palmyra in Wayne County), August 11, 1951.

29. Florence-Killeen, Texas. (Bell and Coryell Counties; and precincts 4 and 5 in Williamson County, including Florence town), August 3, 1951.

30. Mineral Wells-Weatherford, Texas. (Palo Pinto and Parker Counties), July 17, 1951.

31. Huntsville, Alabama. (Madison County), July 13, 1951.

32. Barstow, California. (The township of Barstow in San Bernardino County), July 3, 1951.

33. Lancaster, California. (Antelope township in Los Angeles County, judicial township 11 in Kern County), August 11, 1951.

34. Alamogordo, New Mexico. (Precincts 1, 2, and 3, including Alamogordo town and Tularosa village in Otero County), July 17, 1951.

35. Indianapolis, Indiana. (The counties of Marion, Hancock, and Hamilton), October 3, 1951.

36. Sanford, Florida. (Seminole County), October 3, 1951.

37. Sidney, Nebraska. (Cheyenne County), October 3, 1951.

38. Kingsville, Texas. (Precincts 1, 2, and 3, including Kingsville city in Kleberg County; precincts 1, 4, 6, and 7, including Alice city and Fremont town in Jim Wells County; precincts 3, 4, 5, and 8, including Bishop town and Robstown city in Nueces County), October 3, 1951.

39. Wichita Falls, Texas. (Wichita County), October 3, 1951.

40. Presque Isle-Limestone, Maine. (The towns of Ashland, Caribou, Castle Hill, Easton, Fort Fairfield, Limestone, Mapleton, Mars Hill, Van Buren, Washburn, Westfield,

the Plantations of Caswell and Hamlin, and the city of Presque Isle, all in Aroostook County), October 3, 1951.

41. Bucks County. (Bristol-Morrisville), Pennsylvania (the townships of Bensalem, Bristol, Falls, Middletown, Lower Makefield, Upper Makefield, Newton, Northampton, Wrightstown, the boroughs of Bristol, Newtown, Hulmeville, Langhorne, Langhorne Manor, South Langhorne, Morrisville, Penn-dell, Tulleytown, and Yardley, all in Bucks County), October 3, 1951.

42. Hartford, Connecticut. (The towns of Avon, Bloomfield, Canton, East Granby, East Hartford, Farmington, Glastonbury, Granby, Hartford, Manchester, Newington, Rocky Hill, Simsbury, South Windsor, West Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor in Hartford County and the town of Bolton in Tolland County), October 23, 1951.

43. Camp Pickett, Virginia. (Nottaway County, Lunenburg County, the districts of Red Oak, Sturgeon, and Totaro in Brunswick County, and the district of Darvills in Dinwiddie County), October 23, 1951.

44. Camp Polk, Louisiana. (Vernon Parish and wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8, including Merryville town and De Ridder city in Beauregard Parish), October 23, 1951.

45. Camp Breckenridge, Kentucky. (Union and Henderson Counties), October 23, 1951.

46. Fort Dix, New Jersey. (The townships of Bordentown, Burlington, Chesterfield, Cinnaminson, Delanco, Delran, Eastampton, Edgewater Park, Evesham, Florence, Hainesport, Lumberton, Mansfield, Mapleshade, Medford, Moorestown, Mount Holly, Mount Laurel, New Hanover, North Hanover, Pemberton, Riverside, Southampton, Springfield, Westampton and Willingboro, the cities of Beverly, Bordentown, and Burlington; and the boroughs of Fieldsboro, Medford Lakes, Palmyra, Pemberton, Riverton, Wrightstown in Burlington County; the townships of Plumstead, Jackson, Lakewood, Brick, Manchester, Berkeley and Dover, and the boroughs of Lakehurst, South Toms River, Beachwood, Pine Beach, Ocean Gate, and Island Heights in Ocean County), October 23, 1951.

47. Camp Rucker, Alabama. (Dale County, Coffee County, and Houston County), October 23, 1951.

48. Topeka, Kansas. (Shawnee County), October 23, 1951.

49. Benton, Arkansas. (Saline County), October 23, 1951.

50. Cocoa-Melbourne, Florida. (Brevard County), October 23, 1951.

51. Babbitt, Minnesota. (The townships of Argo, Morse, and township 61, ranges 12 and 13, inclusive, and including Ely city in St. Louis County), October 23, 1951.

52. Lorain, Ohio. (Lorain County), October 23, 1951.

53. Rapid City-Sturgis, South Dakota. (Township 1 north and township 2 north in ranges 7 east to 9 east, both inclusive, and township 1 south in ranges 7 and 8 east, including Rapid City in Pennington County; and that part of Meade County lying west of the Black Hills Guide Meridian), October 29, 1951.

54. Aberdeen, Maryland. (Harford County), October 29, 1951.

55. Bainbridge-Elkton, Maryland. (Cecil County), October 29, 1951.

56. Astoria, Oregon. (The precincts of Alderbrook, Astoria 1 through 7, Astoria 9 through 17, Hammond, Warrentown, Gearhart, Clatsop, Lewis and Clark, Stanley Acres, and Seaside 1 through 4 all in Clatsop County), November 15, 1951.

57. Inyokern-Ridgecrest-China Lake, California. (Townships 1 and 10 in Kern County), November 15, 1951.

58. Braidwood (Joliet), Illinois. (Will County and the village of Steger in Cook County), November 15, 1951.

59. Tucson, Arizona. (Districts 1 and 2 of Pima County, including Tucson city), November 15, 1951.

60. Mountain Home, Idaho. (Mountain Home precincts 1 and 2, including the village of Mountain Home, in Elmore County), November 15, 1951.

61. Marysville-Yuba, California. (Yuba County; the township of Yuba and the town of Yuba City in Sutter County; and the townships of Grass Valley and Nevada, and the cities of Grass Valley and Nevada City in Nevada County), November 15, 1951.

62. Fort Campbell, Kentucky. (Christian County, Kentucky, and Montgomery County, Tennessee) November 15, 1951.

63. Fort Sill, Lawton, Oklahoma. (Comanche County) November 15, 1951.

64. Camden-Shumaker, Arkansas. (Ouachita and Calhoun Counties) November 15, 1951.

65. Camp Stewart, Georgia. (Long and Liberty Counties) November 15, 1951.

66. Fort Benning, Georgia. (Chattahoochee and Muscogee Counties in Georgia, and precinct 1 in Russell County, Alabama) November 15, 1951.

67. Rantoul. (Chautauque Air Force Base), Illinois (Champaign and Vermilion Counties) November 15, 1951.

68. Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania. (County of Lebanon) November 15, 1951.

69. Fort Knox, Kentucky. (Magisterial districts 1, 4, 5, and 6 in Hardin County, magisterial districts 1, 2, 3, and 4 in Meade County, and magisterial districts 1 and 4 in Bullitt County) November 15, 1951.

70. Gulfport-Biloxi-Pascagoula, Mississippi. (Jackson and Harrison Counties) November 15, 1951.

71. Alexandria, Louisiana. (Parish of Rapides) November 15, 1951.

72. Lake Charles, Louisiana. (Calcasieu Parish and wards 1 and 6 of Beauregard Parish) November 15, 1951.

73. Frederick, Maryland. (County of Frederick) November 15, 1951.

74. Marietta, Georgia. (County of Cobb) November 15, 1951.

75. Fort Bragg, North Carolina. (Cumberland and Hoke Counties) November 15, 1951.

76. Fort Meade-Laurel, Maryland. (Districts 10 and 14 in Prince Georges County and districts 4 and 5 in Anne Arundel County) November 15, 1951.

77. Anniston, Alabama. (Calhoun County) November 15, 1951.

78. Pensacola, Florida. (Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties) November 15, 1951.

79. Bryan, Texas. (Brazos County) November 15, 1951.

80. Key West, Florida. (Monroe County) November 15, 1951.

81. Allentown-Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. (Northampton and Lehigh Counties in Pennsylvania; and the townships of Greenwlich, Lopatcong, Patatcong, the borough of Alpha and the township of Phillipsburg in Warren County, New Jersey) November 15, 1951.

82. New London, Connecticut. (The towns of East Lyme, Groton, Lyme, Ledyard, Montville, New London, North Stonington, Old Lyme, Salem, Stonington, and Waterford in New London County), December 7, 1951.

83. Whidbey Island, Washington. (Island County; and the election precincts of Conway, Dewey, Fidalgo, Fir, Harmony, Milltown, Mount Vernon 1 through 9 inclusive, North Avon, North La Conner, South Avon, South La Conner, Swinomish, and Whitney, and the city of Anacortes, in Skagit County), December 7, 1951.

84. Tullahoma, Tennessee. (Bedford, Coffee, Franklin, and Moore Counties), June 20, 1951.

85. San Marcos, Texas. (Caldwell, Comal, Guadalupe, and Hayes Counties), June 8, 1951.

86. Othello, Washington. (Othello election precinct in Adams County), August 11, 1951.

87. Corona, California. (The township of Temescal and Corona City in Riverside County), May 8, 1951.

88. Camp McCoy, Wisconsin. (Monroe County), December 7, 1951.

89. Pine Bluff, Arkansas. (Jefferson County), December 7, 1951.

90. Bridgeport, Connecticut. (The towns of Bridgeport, Easton, Fairfield, Monroe, Stratford and Trumbull in Fairfield County; and the town of Milford in New Haven County), December 7, 1951.

91. Chincoteague, Virginia. (Accomac County, Virginia; and election districts 1 and 8 in Worcester County, Maryland), December 7, 1951.

92. Dover-Danville, New Jersey. (Morris County), December 7, 1951.

93. Clovis-Portales, New Mexico. (Curry County; and election precincts 1, 3, 7, and 13 in Roosevelt County), December 7, 1951.

94. Monterey-Fort Ord, California. (The townships of Alisal, Castorville, Gonzales, Monterey, Pacific Grove and Pajaro, including the cities of Carmel, Monterey, Pacific Grove and Salinas, in Monterey County; and the township and city of Watsonville in Santa Cruz County; and the townships of Hollister and San Juan, including the cities of Hollister and San Juan, in San Benito County), December 7, 1951.

95. Hondo, Texas. (Medina County), December 7, 1951.

96. La Porte, Indiana. (La Porte and Starke Counties), December 7, 1951.

97. Bainbridge, Georgia. (Decatur County), December 7, 1951.

98. Carlsbad-Artesia, New Mexico. (Eddy County), December 7, 1951.

99. Oxnard-Port Hueneme, California. (Ventura County), December 7, 1951.

100. Pleasanton-Livermore-Haywood, California. (The townships of Eden, Murray and Pleasanton, including the cities of Haywood, Livermore, Pleasanton and San Leandro, all in Alameda County), December 7, 1951.

101. Pittsburg, Camp Stoneman, California. (Townships 5, 6, 8, 9, 13, 16, and 17, including the cities of Antioch, Concord, and Pittsburg, all in Contra Costa County), December 7, 1951.

102. Parris Island, South Carolina, Area. (Beaufort County and that part of the town of Yemassee in Hampton County), December 28, 1951.

103. Herlong, California, Area. (The township of Honey Lake in Lassen County), December 28, 1951.

104. Brunswick, Maine, Area. (Sagadahoc County; and the towns of Brunswick, Freeport, and Harpswell, all in Cumberland County), December 28, 1951.

105. Pioche, Nevada, Area. (The townships of Pioche, Caliente, and Panaca in Lincoln County), December 28, 1951.

106. Umatilla-Hermiston, Oregon, Area. (Precincts 28, 29, 31, 32, 33 and 34, including the cities of Stanfield, Hermiston, and Umatilla, all in Umatilla County), December 28, 1951.

107. Big Spring, Texas, Area. (All of Howard County), December 28, 1951.

108. Utica-Rome, New York, Area. (Oneida County; and the towns of Schuyler, Frankfort, Litchfield and Newport in Herkimer County), December 28, 1951.

109. Winter Harbor, Maine, Area. (The towns of Gouldsboro and Winter Harbor in Hancock County), December 28, 1951.

110. Hawthorne, Nevada, Area. (Hawthorne township in Mineral County), December 28, 1951.

111. Ishpeming-Negaunee, Michigan, Area. (The townships of Ishpeming, Negaunee, Humbolt, Tilden, Ely and Richmond, and the cities of Ishpeming and Negaunee, all in Marquette County), December 28, 1951.

112. Palatka, Florida, Area. (Putnam County in northeastern Florida), December 28, 1951.

113. Soda Springs, Idaho, Area. (The precincts of Grace Springs 1 and 2, and Soda Springs, all in Caribou County), December 28, 1951.

114. Fort Huachuca, Arizona, Area. (District 1, including the cities of Bisbee and

Tombstone, in Cochise County), December 28, 1951.

115. Salina, Kansas, Area. (Salina County), December 28, 1951.

116. Quantico, Virginia, Area. (Prince William and Stafford Counties and the independent city of Fredericksburg), December 28, 1951.

117. Kinston, North Carolina, Area. (Lenoir County), December 28, 1951.

118. Green Cove Springs, Florida. (Clay County), December 28, 1951.

119. Victoria, Texas, Area. (Victoria County), December 28, 1951.

120. Flagstaff, Arizona, Area. (That part of supervisorial district 1 south of 36° latitude and that part of supervisorial district 2 north of 35° latitude, in Coconino County), January 16, 1952.

121. Yuma, Arizona, Area. (That part of Yuma County, Arizona, lying west of 114° longitude and south of 33° latitude), January 16, 1952.

122. Edgemont, South Dakota, Area. (The townships of Craven, Cottonwood, Dudley, Plain, and Provo, in Fall River County), January 16, 1952.

123. Knob Noster. (Sedalia Air Force Base), Missouri, Area. (Johnson and Pettis Counties), January 16, 1952.

124. Victorville, California, Area. (Victor Township, including the town of Victorville, and Oro Grande Township, all in San Bernardino County), January 16, 1952.

125. Midland, Pennsylvania, Area. (That part of Beaver County north and east of the Ohio River except the townships of Economy and Harmony and the boroughs of Ambridge, Baden and Conway), January 16, 1952.

126. Great Falls, Montana, Area. (School districts 1, 5, 8, 9, 10, 17, 24, 25, 29, 48, 50, 52, 71, 72, 73, 74, 85, and 93, including the cities of Great Falls and Belt, all in Cascade County), January 16, 1952.

127. Port Townsend, Washington, Area. (The precincts of Center, Chlmacum, Coyle, Gardiner, Hadlock, Irondale, Leland, Nordland, Port Discovery, Port Ludlow, Quilcene, Tarboo, Woodmand, and all of Port Townsend precincts, in Jefferson County), January 16, 1952.

128. Anaconda, Montana, Area. (All of Deer Lodge County), January 16, 1952.

129. Reno, Nevada, Area. (The townships of Reno, Sparks, and Verdi, including the cities of Reno and Sparks, all in Washoe County), January 16, 1952.

130. Monmouth County, New Jersey, Area. (All of Monmouth County, except the boroughs of Allentown and Roosevelt and the townships of Upper Freehold and Milestone), January 16, 1952.

131. Moultrie, Georgia, Area. (Colquitt County in south central Georgia), January 16, 1952.

132. Dahlgren, Virginia, Area. (All of King George County and the Washington magisterial district of Westmoreland County), January 30, 1952.

133. Ardmore, Oklahoma, Area. (All of Carter County), January 30, 1952.

134. Eglin Air Force Base, Florida. (Okaloosa County), January 30, 1952.

135. Townsville, North Carolina, Area. (Townsville township, Vance County), January 30, 1952.

136. Wenatchee, Washington. (The election precincts of Appleyard, Canyon, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Malaga, Millendale, Monitor, Sunny Slope, Suburban, and all Wenatchee City election precincts, in Chelan County; and the election precincts of Cascade, East Wenatchee, Highline, Majestic, North Bridge, Rock Island, South Bridge and Valley in Douglas County, January 30, 1952.

137. Sumter, South Carolina, Area. (Sumter County), January 30, 1952.

138. Brady, Texas, Area. (All of McCulloch County), January 30, 1952.

139. Warner Robins, Georgia, Area. (Houston County), January 30, 1952.

140. Baraboo, Wisconsin, Area. (Sauk County; and the towns of Arlington, Cale-

donia, Dekorra, Fort Winnebago, Lewiston, Lodi, Newport, West Point, Pacific and the cities of Lodi, Portage and Wisconsin Dells and the village of Poynette, in Columbia County), January 30, 1952.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

SEAL

RAYMOND M. FOLEY,  
Housing and Home  
Finance Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1199; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952;  
8:50 a. m.]

## TITLE 36—PARKS, FORESTS, AND MEMORIALS

### Chapter I—National Park Service, Department of the Interior

#### PART 1—GENERAL REGULATIONS

##### FEEDING OF ANIMALS

Section 1.10, entitled *Bears*, is amended to read as follows:

§ 1.10 *Feeding of animals.* The feeding, touching, teasing, or molesting of any bear, deer, moose, buffalo (bison), bighorn (mountain sheep), elk, or antelope, is prohibited.

(Sec. 3, 39 Stat. 535, as amended; 16 U. S. C. 3)

Issued this 24th day of January 1952.

R. D. SEARLESS,  
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1148; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952;  
8:45 a. m.]

## TITLE 49—TRANSPORTATION

### Chapter I—Interstate Commerce Commission

[Corr. S. O. 831, Amdt. 8]

#### PART 95—CAR SERVICE

##### SUBSTITUTION OF REFRIGERATOR CARS FOR BOX CARS

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 3, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 24th day of January A. D. 1952.

Upon further consideration of Service Order No. 851 (15 F. R. 3453, 3486, 4895, 5693, 7138; 16 F. R. 989, 4550, 5061, 10994), and good cause appearing therefor: It is ordered, that:

Section 95.851 *Substitution of refrigerator cars for box cars* of Service Order No. 851 be, and it is hereby further amended by substituting the following paragraph (d) for paragraph (d) thereof:

(d) *Expiration date.* This section shall expire at 11:59 p. m., April 30, 1952, unless otherwise modified, changed, suspended, or annulled by order of this Commission.

*Effective date.* This amendment shall become effective at 11:59 p. m., January 31, 1952.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this amendment and direction be served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and that notice of this order be given to the gen-



eral public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

(Sec. 12, 24 Stat. 383, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 12. Interprets or applies secs. 1, 15, 24 Stat. 379, as amended, 384, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 1, 15)

By the Commission, Division 3.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1167; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952;  
8:48 a. m.]

[Rev. S. O. 856, Amdt. 2]

#### PART 95—CAR SERVICE

##### SATURDAYS TO BE INCLUDED IN COMPUTING DEMURRAGE ON ALL FREIGHT CARS

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 3, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 24th day of January A. D. 1952.

Upon further consideration of Second Revised Service Order No. 856 (16 F. R. 3929, 10560), and good cause appearing therefor: It is ordered, that:

Section 95.856 *Saturdays to be included in computing demurrage on all freight cars* of Second Revised Service Order No. 856 be, and it is hereby amended by substituting the following paragraph (f) for paragraph (f) thereof:

(f) *Expiration date.* This section shall expire at 11:59 p. m., May 31, 1952, unless otherwise modified, changed, suspended or annulled by order of this Commission.

*Effective date.* This amendment shall become effective at 11:59 p. m., January 31, 1952.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this amendment and direction be served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agents of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and that notice of this order be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

(Sec. 12, 24 Stat. 383, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 12. Interprets or applies secs. 1, 15, 24 Stat. 379, as amended, 384, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 1, 15)

By the Commission, Division 3.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTELL,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1166; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952;  
8:48 a. m.]

[Corr. S. O. 860, Amdt. 6]

#### PART 95—CAR SERVICE

##### SUBSTITUTION OF REFRIGERATOR CARS FOR BOX CARS TO TRANSPORT FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CONTAINERS AND BOX SHOOKS

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 3, held at its

office in Washington, D. C., on the 24th day of January A. D. 1952.

Upon further consideration of Service Order No. 860 (15 F. R. 5081, 7139; 16 F. R. 819, 4551, 10994), and good cause appearing therefor: It is ordered, that:

Section 95.860 *Substitution of refrigerator cars for box cars to transport fruit and vegetable containers and box shooks* of Service Order No. 860 be, and it is hereby further amended by substituting the following paragraph (d) for paragraph (d) thereof:

(d) *Expiration date.* This section shall expire at 11:59 p. m., April 30, 1952, unless otherwise modified, changed, suspended or annulled by order of this Commission.

*Effective date.* This amendment shall become effective at 11:59 p. m., January 31, 1952.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this amendment and direction be served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and that notice of this order be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

(Sec. 12, 24 Stat. 383, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 12. Interprets or applies secs. 1, 15, 24 Stat. 379, as amended, 384, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 1, 15)

By the Commission, Division 3.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1168; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952;  
8:48 a. m.]

[S. O. 865, Amdt. 21]

#### PART 95—CAR SERVICE

##### DEMURRAGE ON FREIGHT CARS

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 3, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 24th day of January A. D. 1952.

Upon further consideration of Service Order No. 865 (15 F. R. 6197, 6256, 6330, 6452, 7800; 16 F. R. 320, 819, 1131, 2040, 2894, 3619, 5175, 6184, 7359, 8583, 9901, 10994, 11313, 12096, 13102), and good cause appearing therefor: It is ordered, that:

Section 95.865 *Demurrage on freight cars* of Service Order No. 865 be, and it is hereby further amended by substituting the following paragraph (e) for paragraph (e) thereof:

(e) *Expiration date.* This section shall expire at 11:59 p. m., April 30, 1952, unless otherwise modified, changed, suspended or annulled by order of this Commission.

*Effective date.* This amendment shall become effective at 11:59 p. m., January 31, 1952.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this amendment and direction be served

upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and that notice of this order be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

(Sec. 12, 24 Stat. 383, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 12. Interprets or applies secs. 1, 15, 24 Stat. 379, as amended, 384, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 1, 15)

By the Commission, Division 3.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1169; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952;  
8:48 a. m.]

[Rev. S. O. 872, Amdt. 2]

#### PART 95—CAR SERVICE

##### MOVEMENT OF GRAIN TO TERMINAL ELEVATORS BY PERMIT

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 3, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 24th day of January A. D. 1952.

Upon further consideration of the provisions of Revised Service Order No. 872 (16 F. R. 8185, 10560), and good cause appearing therefor: It is ordered, that:

Section 95.872 *Revised Service Order No. 872, Movement of grain to terminal elevators by permit* be, and it is hereby amended by substituting the following paragraphs (b) (2) and (e) hereof for paragraphs (b) (2) and (e) thereof:

(2) Mr. T. M. Healy, 204 Southern Railway Building, Atlanta, Georgia, Phone: CYpress 7321, is hereby designated and appointed Permit Agent for the ports of New Orleans, Louisiana, and Mobile, Alabama.

(e) *Expiration date.* This section shall expire at 11:59 p. m., May 31, 1952, unless otherwise modified, changed, suspended, or annulled by order of this Commission.

It is further ordered, that this amendment shall become effective at 11:59 p. m., January 31, 1952; that a copy of this order and direction be served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and that notice of this order be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

(Sec. 12, 24 Stat. 383, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 12. Interprets or applies secs. 1, 15, 24 Stat. 379, as amended; 384, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 1, 15)

By the Commission, Division 3.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1170; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952;  
8:48 a. m.]

# PROPOSED RULE MAKING

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Indian Affairs

#### [ 25 CFR Parts 14, 15 ]

#### ATTORNEYS AND AGENTS

#### NOTICE OF ACTION ON PROPOSED RULE MAKING

The proposed regulations published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on August 11, 1951, with respect to contracts between Indian tribes and attorneys, have been reviewed in the light of the written comments that have been received and the record of the public hearing held before me on January 3 and 4, 1952, and I have concluded that the proposed regulations should not be issued. The existing regulations (25 CFR, 1949 ed., Parts 14 and 15) will, therefore, continue in full force and effect.

A committee headed by the Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management of the Interior Department as chairman, with one representative each from the Office of the Solicitor, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Division of Management Research, Office of the Secretary, is being appointed to consider the appropriateness and adequacy of the existing regulations and to make recommendations for any modifications that seem desirable. The committee is being instructed to consult freely, if it so desires, with any groups which have made suggestions concerning the proposed regulations.

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,  
Secretary of the Interior.

JANUARY 24, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1145; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Production and Marketing Administration

[P. & S. Docket No. 311]

#### MARKET AGENCIES AT KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

#### NOTICE OF PETITION FOR MODIFICATION OF RATE ORDER

Pursuant to the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended (7 U. S. C. 181 et seq.), an order was issued on January 30, 1951 (10 A. D. 11), authorizing the current rates and charges for a period of one year beginning on February 5, 1951. On January 16, 1952, an order was issued extending the order of January 30, 1951 to and including May 5, 1952.

Respondents filed a petition on January 10, 1952 requesting authority to put into effect a new schedule of rates and charges designated as Tariff No. 11 and filed as a part of the petition. The proposed rates and charges are set out below.

#### SELLING CHARGES

The rates for selling cattle, calves, bulls, hogs, sheep and goats with the exception of resales, shall be as follows:

#### CATTLE

Consignments of 1 head and 1 head only	\$1.50
Consignments of more than 1 head:	
The first 5 in each consignment	1.20
The next 10 in each consignment	1.15
Each head over 15 in each consignment	1.10
Crips and post-mortems, T. B. Bangs	1.70

#### BULLS

Weighing 700 pounds or over	\$1.75
Crips and post-mortem	1.85

#### CALVES

Consignments of 1 head and one head only	\$0.80
Consignments of more than 1 head:	
First 5 in each consignment	.65
Next 10 in each consignment	.55
Each head over 15 in each consignment	.45
Crips and post-mortem	.80

In no instance shall the charge for selling rail cattle exceed an amount equal to \$35 times the number of single-decks in the consignment (car and trailer to be considered as two cars).

#### HOGS

Consignments of 1 head and 1 head only	\$0.55
Consignments of more than 1 head:	
First 10 in each consignment	.42
Next 15 in each consignment	.37
Each head over 25 in each consignment	.32
Crips and post-mortems	.60

The charge of any one consignment arriving by rail shall not exceed an amount equal to \$27.50 multiplied by the number of single decks in the consignment plus an amount equal to \$37.50 multiplied by the number of double-decks in the consignment.

#### SHEEP AND GOATS

Consignments of 1 head and 1 head only	\$0.55
Consignments of more than 1 head:	
First 10 in each 250 head in each consignment	.37
Next 10 in each 250 head in each consignment	.32
Next 30 in each 250 head in each consignment	.27
Next 50 in each 250 head in each consignment	.20
Next 150 in each 250 head in each consignment	.10
Crips and post-mortems	.60

The charge on a consignment arriving by rail shall not exceed an amount equal to \$22.50 multiplied by the number of single deck cars in the consignment plus an amount equal to \$32.50 multiplied by the number of double deck cars in that consignment.

Resales. Livestock purchased on this market by registered traders, or market agencies and not having been removed from the market, will be resold for the account of the purchaser as follows:

Consignment of single head:	
Cattle	\$0.75
Calves	.50
Hogs, sheep, or goats	.45
Consignments of more than 1 head:	
Cattle	.60
Calves	.30
Hogs, sheep, and goats	.20
Bulls	1.00

The charge for selling live stock coming within the definition of this item, shall in no instance exceed the charges for selling a like species under the preceding tariff categories.

#### EXTRA SERVICE CHARGES

Checks and drafts, when necessary or requested:

For each check over one drawn in favor of an owner in payment for his livestock	\$0.05
For each check over one drawn in favor of a trucker in payment for charges due him for transportation of livestock	.05
For each deposit of bank credit over one made for an owner in payment of his livestock	.05
For each copy of account of sales over one necessary or furnished an owner of livestock at his request	.05

Drafts. In those cases where more than three drafts are necessary or requested, a charge of 30 cents per draft for each draft in a consignment in excess of three in any one consignment, shall be made.

Live Stock entered in the American Royal Live Stock Show. In addition to the regular charges the following charges will be made on all entries of livestock:

	Per car
Fat Cattle	\$15.00
Stockers & Feeders	15.00
Hogs	10.00
Sheep	10.00
	Per head
Each single head regardless of species	\$0.50
For each group under car lot	.50

A car-lot is a lot of not less than 15 fat cattle, or 20 feeder cattle or 25 hogs or 50 sheep.

#### BUYING CHARGES

##### APPLICATION OF BUYING CHARGES

The rates for buying livestock shall be the same as the rates for selling (like species) except as follows:

1. When livestock bought by the purchaser himself, from other firms is paid for by the live stock market agency, the regular buying commission shall be charged the buyer.

2. When livestock bought by the purchaser himself from other agencies is picked up and/or billed out or any other assistance, except payment, is rendered in the purchase of the livestock, by an agency, one half of the regular commission shall be charged to the buyer.

3. When livestock consigned to a market agency for sale is sold to a buyer who requests that the service necessary prior to shipping out or trucking out be performed by the market agency, one fourth the regular commission shall be charged to the buyer.

4. When necessary to purchase and pick up a car from more than two agencies 50 cents per additional agency over two shall be charged—maximum additional charge \$3—same shall apply to truck-out or driven out shipments (50 cents per agency over two up to 26,000 pounds maximum additional charge \$3 each additional 26,000 pounds).

Note. The extra draft charges applicable to the sale of livestock shall not apply to livestock purchased.

#### MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES

Hog inspection:  
Straight cars: 20 cents per car.  
Mixed cars: 1 cent per head not to exceed 20 cents per car.  
Other than rail: 1 cent per head maximum charge 20 cents up to 65 head.

Livestock insurance against fire, while livestock is on the premises of the Kansas City Stock Yards Co.

7 cents per car load of rail shipments of all livestock (horse and mules excepted).

On drive-in livestock—there shall be collected from the consignor at the rate of 1

cent per head on all drive-ins of cattle, calves, bulls, hogs, sheep and goats; but in no case shall the total exceed 10 cents per car load, of not more than 35 cattle, calves or bulls, and 60 hogs and 120 sheep or goats.

#### DEDUCTIONS MADE BY REQUEST

##### NATIONAL LIVESTOCK & MEAT BOARD

For the promotion of meat and meat products and their consumption, there will be deducted from the proceeds of sale of all livestock received and sold on the Kansas City Market the following:

On rail livestock: 25 cents per load cattle, calves, bulls, hogs, sheep, and goats.

Other than rail:

Cattle: 1 cent per head no maximum.

Calves: 1 cent per head for each three head or less no maximum.

Hogs: 1 cent per head for each three up to 125 head.

Sheep or goats: 1 cent for each 5 head or less, up to 125 head over 300 same.

Upon request within 60 days this amount will be refunded.

*Brand inspection charges.* (Collected at the request of the Texas Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Inc.).

The sum of 8 cents per head shall be deducted from the proceeds of all cattle originating in or shipped from the State of Texas for the purpose of determining ownership of all such cattle.

If authorized, the proposed rates and charges will produce additional revenue for the respondents and increase the cost of marketing livestock. It appears,

therefore, that this notice of the filing of the petition should be given in order that all interested persons may have an opportunity to be heard in the matter.

All interested persons who desire to be heard in the matter shall notify the Hearing Clerk, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., within 15 days following the publication of this notice.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 25th day of January 1952,

[SEAL] KATHERINE L. MASON,  
Hearing Clerk.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1200; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952;  
8:50 a. m.]

## NOTICES

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

#### Bureau of Land Management

##### ALASKA

#### NOTICE OF FILING OF PLAT OF SURVEY

JANUARY 21, 1952.

Notice is given that the plat of original survey of the following described lands, accepted October 12, 1951, will be officially filed in the Land Office, Fairbanks, Alaska, effective at 10:00 a. m. on the 35th day after the date of this notice:

##### FAIRBANKS MERIDIAN

T. 2 S., R. 3 E., secs. 27 and 34

The area described contains 1,278.10 acres.

All of section 34 is withdrawn under Executive Order No. 8020, of December 2, 1938, from settlement, location, selection or entry, for flood-control purposes in connection with the Tanana River and Chena Slough flood-control project, and also withdrawn under Public Land Order No. 577 of March 29, 1949 from all forms of appropriations under the public land laws, including the mining and mineral leasing laws and reserved for the use of the Department of the Air Force as an Air Force Base.

The lands lie in the Tanana River Valley approximately 22 miles southeast of the City of Fairbanks, Alaska. The topography of the area is low and level and is characterized by the presence of slow-moving streams and sloughs and large expanses of imperfectly and poorly drained lands. The vegetative cover consists almost entirely of black spruce, larch, scrub birch and willow, with occasional large spruce, birch, and aspen on the better drained portions of the area. The soils are composed largely of micaceous, very fine sand generally underlain with permafrost at shallow depths.

At the hour and date specified above the said lands shall, subject to valid existing rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, become subject to application, petition, location, or selection as follows:

(a) *Ninety-one day period for preference-right filings.* For a period of 91 days, commencing at the hour and on

the day specified above, the public lands affected by this notice shall be subject only to (1) application under the homestead or the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609, 43 U. S. C. 682a), as amended, home or headquarters site under the act of May 26, 1934 (48 Stat. 809, 48 U. S. C. 461), by qualified veterans of World War II and other qualified persons entitled to preference under the act of Sept. 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 747, 43 U. S. C. 279-284), as amended, subject to the requirements of applicable law, and (2) applications under any applicable public land law, based on prior existing valid settlement rights and preference rights conferred by existing laws or equitable claims subject to allowance and confirmation. Applications under subdivision (1) of this paragraph shall be subject to applications and claims of the classes described in subdivision (2) of this paragraph. All applications filed under the paragraph either at or before 10:00 a. m. on the 35th day after the date of this notice shall be treated as though filed simultaneously at that time. All applications filed under this paragraph after 10:00 a. m. on the said 35th day shall be considered in the order of filing.

(b) *Date for non-preference-right filings.* Commencing at 10:00 a. m. on the 126th day after the date of this notice, any lands remaining unappropriated shall become subject to such application, petition, location, selection, or other appropriation by the public generally as may be authorized by the public-land laws. All such applications filed either at or before 10:00 a. m. on the 126th day after the date of this notice, shall be treated as though filed simultaneously at the hour specified on such 126th day. All applications filed thereafter shall be considered in the order of filing.

A veteran shall accompany his application with a complete photostatic, or other copy (both sides), of his certificate of honorable discharge, or of an official document of his branch of the service which shows clearly his honorable discharge as defined in § 181.36 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or constitutes evidence of other facts upon which the claim for preference is based

and which shows clearly the period of service. Other persons claiming credit for service of veterans must furnish like proof in support of their claims. Persons asserting preference rights, through settlement or otherwise, and those having equitable claims, shall accompany their applications by duly corroborated statement in support thereof, setting forth in detail all facts relevant to their claims.

Applications for these lands, which shall be filed in the Land Office at Fairbanks, Alaska, shall be acted upon in accordance with the regulations contained in § 295.8 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations to the extent such regulations are applicable. Applications under the homestead and homestead laws shall be governed by the regulations contained in Parts 64, 65 and 166 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations and applications under the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938, shall be governed by the regulations contained in Part 257 of that title.

Inquiries concerning these lands shall be addressed to the Manager, Land Office.

FRED J. WEILER,  
Manager.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1146; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952;  
8:45 a. m.]

##### UTAH

#### NOTICE OF FILING OF PLOT OF SURVEY

JANUARY 17, 1952.

Notice is given that the plat of original survey of the following described lands, accepted March 8, 1951, will be officially filed in the Land and Survey Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, effective at 10:00 a. m. on the 35th day after the date of this notice.

##### SALT LAKE MERIDIAN

T. 36 S., R. 2 W.,  
Secs. 26, 35, and 36

The area described aggregates 1,915.60 acres.

The area is rough, mountainous broken by box canyons and ledges, suitable only for grazing of livestock. Tim-

ber is mainly dwarf juniper and pinon pine; undergrowth consists of sagebrush, shadscale, weeds and grass. The soil is a heavy clay loam, poor in character. Indications of coal were found throughout the area.

No applications for the lands described may be allowed under the homestead, desert-land, small tract, or any other non-mineral public land law unless the land has already been classified as valuable or suitable for such application or shall be so classified upon consideration of an application.

At the hour and date specified above the said lands shall, subject to valid existing rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, become subject to application, petition, location, or selection as follows:

(a) *Ninety-one day period for preference-right filings.* For a period of 91 days, commencing at the hour and on the day specified above, the public lands affected by this notice shall be subject only to (1) application under the homestead or the desert-lands laws or the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938, 52 Stat. 609 (43 U. S. C. 682a), as amended, by qualified veterans of World War II and other qualified persons entitled to preference under the act of September 27, 1944, 58 Stat. 747 (43 U. S. C. 279-284), as amended, subject to the requirements of applicable law, and (2) application under any applicable public-land law, based on prior existing valid settlement rights and preference rights conferred by existing laws or equitable claims subject to allowance and confirmation. Applications under subdivision (1) of this paragraph shall be subject to applications and claims of the classes described in subdivision (2) of this paragraph. All applications filed under this paragraph either at or before 10:00 a. m. on the 35th day after the date of this notice shall be treated as though filed simultaneously at that time. All applications filed under this paragraph after 10:00 a. m. on the said 35th day shall be considered in the order of filing.

(b) *Date for non-preference-right filings.* Commencing at 10:00 a. m. on the 126th day after the date of this notice, any lands remaining unappropriated shall become subject to such application, petition, location, selection, or other appropriation by the public generally as may be authorized by the public-land laws. All such applications filed either at or before 10:00 a. m. on the 126th day after the date of this notice, shall be treated as though filed simultaneously at the hour specified on such 126th day. All applications filed thereafter shall be considered in the order of filing.

A veteran shall accompany his application with a complete photostatic, or other copy (both sides), of his certificate of honorable discharge, or of an official document of his branch of the service which shows clearly his honorable discharge as defined in § 181.36 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or constitutes evidence of other facts upon which the claim for preference is based and which shows clearly the period of service. Other persons claiming credit for service of veterans must furnish like

proof in support of their claims. Persons asserting preference rights, through settlement or otherwise, and those having equitable claims, shall accompany their applications by duly corroborated statements in support thereof, setting forth in detail all facts relevant to their claims.

Applications for these lands, which shall be filed in the Land and Survey Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, shall be acted upon in accordance with the regulations contained in § 295.8 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations and Part 296 of that title, to the extent that such regulations are applicable. Applications under the homestead laws shall be governed by the regulations contained in Parts 166 to 170, inclusive, of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations, and applications under the desert-land laws and the said Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938, shall be governed by the regulations contained in Parts 232 and 257, respectively, of that title.

Inquiries concerning these lands shall be addressed to the Manager, Land and Survey Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

ERNEST E. HOUSE,  
Manager.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1147; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952;  
8:45 a. m.]

## DEFENSE PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION

[Administration Order 1, Amdt. 2 of January  
29, 1952]

### DESIGNATION OF CLAIMANT AGENCIES

Pursuant to the authority contained in section 2 (c) (2) of Executive Order 10200 of January 3, 1951 (16 F. R. 61), Defense Production Administration Order 1 (16 F. R. 4913), as amended by Amendment 1 (16 F. R. 11038), is further amended as follows:

1. Paragraph 20 at the end of section 1 (added by Amendment 1), is deleted and in lieu thereof, a new paragraph is added reading:

20. The Defense Materials Procurement Administrator, with respect to the production and processing of the metals and minerals listed in column I of Appendix A of NPA Delegation 5 by or in the respective facilities listed in column III of that appendix.<sup>1</sup>

2. This amendment shall take effect January 30, 1952.

MANLY FLEISCHMANN,  
Defense Production Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1266; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952;  
11:15 a. m.]

## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

### Public Housing Administration

#### CENTRAL OFFICE

#### DESCRIPTION OF AGENCY AND PROGRAMS AND FINAL DELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY

#### Section II, Central Office organization and final delegations of authority to Cen-

<sup>1</sup>See Department of Commerce, National Production Authority, Delegation 5, *infra*.

tral Office officials, is amended as follows:

Subparagraph 6 is added to paragraph d as follows:

6. Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 139 (82d Cong.), the Assistant Commissioner for Operations is delegated the following power:

(a) To execute Agency Development Agreements.

(b) To execute and approve Architect-Engineers' Contracts.

(c) To execute and approve contracts for surveys.

(d) To execute and approve contracts for appraisals.

(e) To execute and approve contracts for furnishing title information.

(f) To execute and approve contracts for the purchase or supply of utilities.

(g) To execute contracts for the transportation and purchase of materials, equipment, supplies, and services (other than Personal); the rental and repair of equipment; and the rental of space.

(h) To execute Government Bills of Lading (Standard Form 1103) for the transportation of personal property.

(i) To order the publication of advertisements in accordance with General Accounting Office Regulation No. 109, Revised.

(j) To approve the award of the main construction contract.

Date approved: January 23, 1952.

[SEAL] JOHN TAYLOR EGAN,  
Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1155; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952;  
8:46 a. m.]

#### CENTRAL OFFICE

#### DESCRIPTION OF AGENCY AND PROGRAMS AND FINAL DELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY

Section II, Central Office organization and final delegations of authority to Central Office officials, is amended as follows:

Subparagraph 12 is added to paragraph j as follows:

12. Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 139 (82d Cong.), the Director of the Land Branch is hereby delegated the power to accept options for the purchase of land.

Date approved: January 23, 1952.

[SEAL] JOHN TAYLOR EGAN,  
Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1156; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952;  
8:46 a. m.]

#### CENTRAL OFFICE

#### DESCRIPTION OF AGENCY AND PROGRAMS AND FINAL DELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY

Section II, Central Office organization and final delegations of authority to Central Office officials, is amended as follows:

Paragraph k is added as follows:

k. The Development Division. The Development Division is headed by an Assistant Commissioner for Development who is delegated the powers set forth below:

1. Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 139 (82d Cong.), the Assistant Commissioner for Development is delegated the following power:

- (a) To approve the selection of sites.
- (b) To accept options for the purchase of land.

Date approved: January 23, 1952.

[SEAL] JOHN TAYLOR EGAN,  
Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1157; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952;  
8:46 a. m.]

#### FIELD ORGANIZATION

##### DESCRIPTION OF AGENCY AND PROGRAMS AND FINAL DELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY

Section III, *Field organization and final delegations of authority*, is amended as follows:

Subparagraph 2 is added to paragraph g as follows:

2. Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 139 (82d Cong.), the Chiefs of Personal Property Sections are delegated the following power:

- (a) To execute contracts for the transportation and purchase of materials, equipment, supplies, and services (other than personal); the rental and repair of equipment; and the rental of space.
- (b) To execute Government Bills of Lading (Standard Form 1103) for the transportation of personal property.
- (c) To order the publication of advertisements in accordance with General Accounting Office Regulation No. 109, Revised.

Date approved: January 23, 1952.

[SEAL] JOHN TAYLOR EGAN,  
Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1158; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952;  
8:47 a. m.]

#### FIELD ORGANIZATION

##### DESCRIPTION OF AGENCY AND PROGRAMS AND FINAL DELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY

Section III, *Field organization and final delegations of authority*, is amended as follows:

Subparagraph 13 is added to paragraph b as follows:

13. Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 139 (82d Cong.), the Field Office Director is delegated the following power:

- (a) To execute Agency Development Agreements.
- (b) To execute and approve Architects' Contracts.
- (c) To execute and approve contracts for surveys.
- (d) To execute and approve contracts for appraisals.
- (e) To execute and approve contracts for furnishing title information.
- (f) To execute and approve contracts for the purchase or supply of utilities.
- (g) To execute contracts for the transportation and purchase of materials, equipment, supplies, and services (other

than personal); the rental and repair of equipment; and the rental of space.

(h) To execute Government Bills of Lading (Standard Form 1103) for the transportation of personal property.

(i) To order the publication of advertisements in accordance with General Accounting Office Regulation No. 109, Revised.

(j) To approve the award of the main construction contract.

Date approved: January 23, 1952.

[SEAL] JOHN TAYLOR EGAN,  
Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1159; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952;  
8:47 a. m.]

#### FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. G-1573, G-1614]

TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION CO.

##### NOTICE OF PETITION TO REOPEN PROCEEDINGS AND AMENDED APPLICATION

JANUARY 24, 1952.

Take notice that Tennessee Gas Transmission Company (Applicant), a Delaware corporation having its principal place of business in Houston, Texas, filed on January 17, 1952, a petition to reopen the proceedings at Docket Nos. G-1573 and G-1614 for the purpose of (1) presenting new and additional evidence in Docket No. G-1573, thereby amending its original application in said docket and seeking herein a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act authorizing the construction and operation of certain facilities as hereinafter described, and (2) applying for the reissuance of the certificate of public convenience and necessity issued to Applicant by the terms of the Commission's order of June 1, 1951, in Docket No. G-1614, on the basis of evidence already adduced in previous proceedings in said docket, and without proposing to offer additional evidence, said certificate having lapsed by reason of Applicant's failure to accept the same in writing within 30 days after the issuance of said order of June 1, 1951, as provided therein.

The facilities which Applicant proposes to construct and operate, as stated in its amended application in Docket No. G-1573, are as follows:

(1) Approximately 591 miles of parallel loop pipeline along Applicant's presently authorized natural-gas transmission system, consisting of approximately 323 miles of 30-inch O. D. pipeline, 167 miles of 26-inch O. D. pipeline, and 101 miles of 24-inch O. D. pipeline.

(2) Approximately 304 miles of 24-inch O. D. natural-gas pipeline, to be known as the Mercer-Utica line, extending from Applicant's authorized compressor station near Mercer, Pennsylvania, in a northeasterly direction to Applicant's authorized compressor station near Utica, New York.

(3) New compressor units aggregating approximately 137,000 horsepower, together with other related facilities, to be installed in Applicant's presently existing or authorized compressor stations,

(4) New compressor stations with approximately 28,000 horsepower capacity installed.

(5) Approximately 250 miles of miscellaneous lateral pipeline.

The application recites that the above-described facilities are considered adequate to increase the daily design delivery capacity of Applicant's system from the presently authorized total of 1,310,000 Mcf to approximately 1,515,000 Mcf, and to increase the peak-day delivery capacity of Applicant's system to 1,715,000 Mcf.

The application further recites the Applicant proposes to use the facilities applied for (1) to transfer for The Manufacturers Light and Heat Company the daily delivery of 25,000 Mcf of so-called "transportation gas" from Applicant's Eastern Rate Zone to its Northern Rate Zone; (2) to deliver an additional 15,000 Mcf of gas per day each to Iroquois Gas Corporation, United Natural Gas Company and Equitable Gas Company; (3) to provide for Northeastern Gas Transmission Company up to an additional 65,000 Mcf of gas per day to replace the volume of gas which Northeastern has expected to be receiving from Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation in 1952 and which will not now be available; (4) to provide for East Tennessee Natural Gas Company up to an additional 40,000 Mcf of natural gas per day in order to enable that company to serve the utility requirements of its so-called Bristol market area as applied for in Docket No. G-1336; (5) to provide, in conjunction with the facilities applied for in Docket No. G-1614, up to an additional 20,000,000 Mcf of natural gas annually, so far as the facilities proposed herein are not required from time to time to meet the needs of Applicant's general service customers; and (6) to provide a daily capacity, including flexibility, of up to 55,000 Mcf to meet Applicant's continuing obligation to its general-service (requirements) customers and jointly therewith to meet the requirements set forth in (5) above.

The application further states that of the 55,000 Mcf of daily capacity referred to in (6) above, 15,000 Mcf of gas will be provided to afford greater flexibility of service under existing requirements contracts. Under the terms of said contracts, the application states, Applicant is obligated to make available estimated additional quantities of natural gas to East Tennessee Natural Gas Company in the amount of 19,030 Mcf per day, to Tennessee Natural Gas Lines, Inc., in the amount of 14,000 Mcf per day, and to Western Kentucky Gas Company in the amount of 3,000 Mcf per day. It is stated in the application that remainder of said 55,000 Mcf of daily capacity (amounting to 3,970 Mcf) will be reserved to meet the additional demands of general service customers whose peak day requirements are approaching the maximum daily quantities specified in their respective gas sales contracts with Applicant.

The application further recites that Applicant seeks authority to adequately connect and construct storage facilities and to inject therein 23,800,000,000 cubic feet of cushion gas. The application



states that Applicant intends, upon the completion of this phase of the storage program, to apply all gas available from system operation to the fulfillment of Applicant's obligations to its requirements customers and to inject the excess as "active storage gas".

The estimated total over-all capital cost of the proposed new facilities, exclusive of either cushion gas or any of the facilities proposed to be situated within the storage field and to be owned jointly by Applicant and United Natural Gas Company, is approximately \$128,-216,000. Applicant proposes to finance a portion of the cost of new construction out of funds resulting from operations. The balance of the construction cost will be financed by the sale of securities and through bank loans.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before the 13th day of February 1952. The application is on file with the Federal Power Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1179; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952;  
8:48 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1846]

WABASH NATURAL GAS CO. AND CONSUMERS  
GAS CO.

#### ORDER FIXING DATE OF HEARING

JANUARY 23, 1952.

On November 30, 1951, Wabash Natural Gas Company (Wabash), an Illinois corporation with its principal place of business at Evansville, Illinois, and Consumers Gas Company (Consumers), an Illinois corporation with its principal place of business at Carmi, Illinois, filed a joint application in which Wabash requested permission and approval, pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, to abandon certain facilities and service for which it received authorization in Docket No. G-1486, and Consumers applied for a certificate of public convenience and necessity, pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing Consumers to acquire and operate the facilities sought to be abandoned by Wabash. Said facilities include approximately one-half mile of 4-inch natural-gas transmission pipe line extending from a point of interconnection with the main natural-gas transmission pipe-line facilities of Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation to a town border station at Carmi, Illinois, as more fully described in the application which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

The Commission finds: This proceeding is a proper one for disposition under the provisions of § 1.32 (b) [18 CFR 1.32 (b)] of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, Applicants having requested that the application be heard under the shortened procedure provided by the aforesaid rule for noncontested proceedings, and no request to be heard,

protest or petition having been filed subsequent to the giving of due notice of the filing of the application, including publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER on December 27, 1951 (16 F. R. 13014).

The Commission orders:

(A) Pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, as amended, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing be held on February 7, 1952, at 9:45 a. m., e. s. t., in the Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., concerning the matters involved and the issues presented by such application: *Provided, however*, That the Commission may, after a non-contested hearing, forthwith dispose of the proceeding pursuant to the provisions of § 1.32 (b) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure.

(B) Interested State commissions may participate as provided by §§ 1.8 and 1.37 (f) (18 CFR 1.8 and 1.37 (f)) of the said rules of practice and procedure.

Date of issuance: January 24, 1952.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1149; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952;  
8:45 a. m.]

[Docket Nos. ID-728, ID-959]

FREMONT L. LOVETT AND ROCKWELL C.  
TENNEY

#### NOTICE OF ORDERS AUTHORIZING APPLICANTS TO HOLD CERTAIN POSITIONS

JANUARY 24, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that, on January 23, 1952, the Federal Power Commission issued its orders, entered January 23, 1952, authorizing applicants to hold certain positions, pursuant to section 305 (b) of the Federal Power Act in the above-entitled matters.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1150; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952;  
8:46 a. m.]

[Docket Nos. IT-6087-6090, E-6331]

BONNEVILLE PROJECT, COLUMBIA RIVER,  
WASHINGTON-OREGON

#### NOTICE OF ORDER CONFIRMING AND APPROVING RATE SCHEDULES

JANUARY 24, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that, on January 23, 1952, the Federal Power Commission issued its order, entered January 22, 1952, confirming and approving rate schedules in the above-entitled matters.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1151; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952;  
8:46 a. m.]

[Project No. 2056]

ST. ANTHONY FALLS WATER POWER CO.  
AND NORTHERN STATES POWER CO.

#### NOTICE OF ORDER APPROVING TRANSFER OF LICENSE (MAJOR)

JANUARY 24, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that, on November 30, 1951, the Federal Power Commission issued its order, entered November 27, 1951, approving transfer of license (major) in the above-entitled matter.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1152; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952;  
8:46 a. m.]

[Project No. 2060]

NIAGARA MOHAWK POWER CORP.

#### NOTICE OF ORDER APPROVING DRAWINGS AS PART OF LICENSE

JANUARY 24, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that, on January 23, 1952, the Federal Power Commission issued its order, entered January 22, 1952, approving revised Exhibits K and L drawings as part of license in the above-entitled matter.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1153; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952;  
8:46 a. m.]

[Project No. 2076]

MONTANA POWER CO.

#### NOTICE OF ORDER ISSUING PRELIMINARY PERMIT

JANUARY 24, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that, on November 19, 1951, the Federal Power Commission issued its order, entered November 15, 1951, issuing preliminary permit in the above-entitled matter.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1154; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952;  
8:46 a. m.]

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Production Authority

[NPA Delegation 14, Amendment 3 of  
January 29, 1952]

ADMINISTRATOR OF FEDERAL SECURITY  
AGENCY ET AL.

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO PROCESS APPLICATIONS UNDER NPA ORDER 14-4A AND TO MAKE ALLOTMENTS AND ASSIGN RATINGS UNDER CLP REGULATION NO. 6

NPA Delegation 14 is amended in the following respects:

1. The following is deleted from the category of construction, jurisdiction over which is delegated to the Secretary of the Interior:

Facilities for the production and processing of the metals and minerals listed in column I of Appendix A of NPA Delegation 5.

## 2. A new listing is added to Table I as follows:

The Defense Materials Procurement Administrator.

This amendment shall take effect January 30, 1952.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION  
AUTHORITY,  
HENRY H. FOWLER,  
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1268; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952;  
11:15 a. m.]

[NPA Delegation 5, as Amended January 29,  
1952]

DEFENSE MATERIALS PROCUREMENT  
ADMINISTRATOR

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO  
CERTAIN METALS AND MINERALS

Pursuant to Executive Orders 10161,  
10200, and 10281 (15 F. R. 6105; 16 F. R.

Facilities for the production and processing  
of the source materials listed in column II  
of the commodities listed in column I of  
Appendix A to NPA Delegation 5.

61; 16 F. R. 8789), Defense Production  
Administration Delegation No. 1, as  
amended (16 F. R. 738; 16 F. R. 4594),  
and Department of Commerce Order 123,  
as amended (15 F. R. 6726; 16 F. R. 1129),  
issued under the Defense Production Act  
of 1950, as amended, there are hereby  
delegated to the Defense Materials Pro-  
curement Administrator all functions  
conferred upon the Secretary of Com-  
merce by Defense Production Adminis-  
tration Delegation No. 1, as amended,  
with respect to the source materials listed  
in column II of the commodities listed in  
column I of Appendix A of this delega-  
tion.

For better general understanding of  
the relationship between and the re-  
spective responsibilities of the Defense

Materials Procurement Agency and the  
National Production Authority in the  
field of metals and minerals, Appendix  
A delineates, also, the claimant responsi-  
bilities of Defense Materials Procurement  
Agency (column III), and the allocating  
and claimant responsibilities remaining  
with the National Production Authority  
(columns IV and V) for the listed com-  
modities.

The authority herein delegated shall  
be exercised in conformity with such  
production policies and programs as may  
be established by the National Produc-  
tion Authority.

The functions herein delegated may  
be redelegated within the Defense Mate-  
rials Procurement Agency in the discre-  
tion of the Administrator thereof.

This amended delegation shall take  
effect January 30, 1952.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION  
AUTHORITY,  
HENRY H. FOWLER,  
Administrator.

APPENDIX A OF NPA DELEGATION 5

Commodity Column I	DMPA allocating responsibility Column II	DMPA claimant responsibility Column III	NPA allocating responsibility Column IV	NPA claimant responsibility Column V
Aluminum.....	Crude, dried, and calcined bauxite, including refrac- tory grades and abrasives; alumina.	Bauxite mines, drying and cal- cining plants; alumina plants; reduction plants.	Aluminum, pig or ingot, primary or secondary; sheet, bars, plates, and all fabricated forms; refractory prod- ucts.	Foundries, rolling mills, extrusion mills, forging mills, and all other fabricating plants; secondary smelt- ers; producers of refractories.
Magnesium.....	Dolomite; magnesite; magne- sium chloride.	Dolomite and magnesite min- ing.	Magnesium ingot, primary, second- ary, and alloy; sheet, and all fabri- cated forms; refractory products.	Reduction plants; melting and refining plants; secondary smelters; foundries, rolling mills, and all other fabricating plants; producers of refractories.
Rutile.....	Ores.....	Rutile mining and primary mill- ing and concentrating plants.	Rutile concentrates, ground and graded.	Processing, grinding and secondary milling plants; processors of rutile concentrates.
Titanium.....	Titanium ores and concen- trates except rutile and brookite.	Titanium ore mining, concen- tration and plants for the production of titanium sponge.	Ferrotitanium and alloys covered by M-80; titanium sponge and alloy ingot, primary and secondary; sheet and all fabricated forms.	Ferrotitanium plants; melting plants and secondary smelters; foundries, rolling mills and all other fabricating plants.
Zirconium.....	Zirconium-bearing ores.....	Zirconium ore mining and con- centration plants.	Zirconium metal; zirconium silicon and other alloys as defined in M-80; scrap.	Reduction plants; ferroalloy plants; fabricating plants; rolling mills.
Beryllium.....	Ores.....	Mines, mills and plants, proc- essing ore and producing beryl- lium chemicals, metals and alloys.	Primary and secondary beryllium metal, alloys, chemicals and com- pounds.	Atomic Energy Commission; instru- ment manufacturers; chemical and phosphor manufacturers; X-ray tube manufacturers; dielectric manufac- turers.
Cerium and other rare- earth metals.	Ores.....	Mines, dredges, mills and chemi- cal plants processing ore and producing rare-earth chemi- cals and metals.	Compounds, chemicals and metals.....	Flint and alloys producers; glass and carbon arc manufacturers.
Columbium.....	Ores; concentrates.....	Mines; concentrating plants.....	Columbium metal; ferrocolumbium; ferrotantalum columbium and chemicals; scrap.	Reduction plants; ferroalloy plants; rolling mills, fabricating plants; chemical producers.
Germanium.....	.....	Concentrators, smelters and refineries.	Concentrates, residues, chemicals and metal.	Fabricators and manufacturers of germanium-bearing products.
Indium.....	.....	Concentrators, smelters and refineries.	Concentrates, residues, chemicals and metal.	Fabricators and manufacturers of indium-bearing products.
Lithium.....	Ores.....	Mines, mills, plants producing lithium concentrates and metal.	Chemicals and metal.....	Chemical and grease manufacturers; ceramic and glass consumers; Atomic Energy Commission.
Platinum-group metals.....	Unrefined materials, includ- ing grain nuggets, ores, con- centrates.	Mines, dredges, mills, smelters and refineries.	Refined metals, including bars, grains, sheets, wire, solder.	Jewelers, manufacturers of electrical and chemical equipment and prod- ucts, dental laboratories, manufac- turers of medical equipment, pen- point makers.
Tantalum.....	Ores; concentrates.....	Mines; concentrating plants.....	Tantalum metal, alloys, ferrotanta- lum columbium, and chemicals; scrap.	Reduction plants; ferroalloy plants; chemical producers.
Thallium.....	Cottrell dusts, residues from zinc, cadmium and litho- pione works; ores (Mercur, Utah).	Mills, plants producing com- pounds or metal.	Chemicals and metal.....	Manufacturers of rodenticides, optical crystals, low-melting alloys, heavy liquids.
Chromium.....	Ores, concentrates.....	Mines; concentrating plants; sintering plants.	Chromium metal; ferro-chrome and all other chromium alloys; chrom- ium chemicals and chromium- bearing refractories.	Reduction plants; electro-reduction plants; ferroalloy plants; chemical producers; refractory manufacturers.
Cobalt.....	Ores, concentrates.....	Mines, concentrating plants.....	Cobalt metal, oxides, alloys, salts, pigments, frit and all other cobalt products.	Refineries; reduction plants; smelters; chemical producers.
Fluorspar.....	Crude ore.....	Mines, mills, excepting exclu- sively drying plants.	All grades of finished fluorspar in- cluding concentrates.	Producers of refractories, aluminum, steel, chemicals, glass products, ceramics and insecticides.
Iron and steel.....	Iron ore, concentrates, sinter, including sintered pyrites.	Mines, concentrating plants, sintering plants.	Pig iron; steel castings, ingots and products; scrap; chemical products.	Blast furnaces, steel foundries, plants, fabricators.

## APPENDIX A OF NPA DELEGATION 5—Continued

Commodity Column I	DMPA allocating responsibility Column II	DMPA claimant responsibility Column III	NPA allocating responsibility Column IV	NPA claimant responsibility Column V
Manganese.....	Ores, concentrates.....	Mines, concentrating plants sluicing plants.	Manganese metal; ferromanganese and all other manganese alloys; man- ganese dioxide; chemical products.	Reduction plants; electro-reduction plants; ferroalloy plants; chemical producers; battery manufacturers.
Molybdenum.....	Ores, concentrates.....	Mines, concentrating plants.....	Ferromolybdenum; molybdenum metal; molybdenum oxide; calcium molybdate; other alloys and chem- icals.	Producers of ferromolybdenum, molyb- denum oxide and metal, calcium molybdate and other chemicals and alloys.
Nickel.....	Ores, concentrates.....	Mines, concentrators; plants producing nickel matte and oxide.	Nickel matte, metal oxide, salts, al- loys, scrap and secondary metal and chemicals.	Reduction plants; melters; smelters; chemical producers; nickel platers; producers from secondary sources.
Tungsten.....	Ores, concentrates and syn- thetic scheelite.	Mines; concentrating plants; synthetic scheelite plants west of the Mississippi.	Tungsten metal, powder, wire, rod, sheet; ferrotungsten; scrap tungsten chemicals and pigments.	Reduction plants; tungsten powder plants; ferroalloy plants; chemical producers; producers from secondary sources; synthetic scheelite plants east of the Mississippi.
Vanadium.....	Ores; concentrates; carbona- ceous residues containing vanadium.	Mines, concentrating plants.....	Ferrovandium; vanadium pentoxide; vanadium metal and other vana- dium chemicals and alloys.	Producers of ferrovandium, vanadium metal, vanadium pentoxide, calcium vanadate and other vanadium chem- icals and alloys.
Abrasives:				
Diamonds.....		Diamond mines and mills.....	Bert, stones, etc.....	Diamond tool manufacturers.
Diatomite.....	Crude diatomite.....	Diatomite mines and mills.....	Milled or calcined diatomite.....	Diatomite consumers.
Corundum.....	Ore concentrate and crystal corundum.....	Mines; crushing and grading plants.....	Crushed and graded corundum.....	Abrasive wheel manufacturers, optical lens grinders.
Emery.....	Ore.....	Mines; crushing and grading plants.....	Crushed emery.....	Abrasive wheel, paper, and compound plants.
Garnet.....	Ore and concentrate.....	Mines; concentrating, crushing and grading plants.....	Crushed and graded garnet.....	Abrasive paper and wheel plants, sand- blasters.
Grinding and sharpen- ing stones (natural).	Crude stone.....	Quarries and stone-cutting mills.....	Grinding and sharpening stones.....	Abrasive stone users.
Grinding pebbles and mill.	Crude stone.....	Quarries, concentrating and cutting mills.....	Pebbles, shaped liners and blocks.....	Ceramic and other grinding plants.
Pumice.....	Crude pumice.....	Mines; crushing and grading plants.....	Crushed and graded pumice.....	Construction firms, cleansing and abrasive product plants.
Quartzite (Silica quartz).	Crude ores.....	Mines; quarries, crushing and grading plants.....	Crushed and graded silica; quartz crystals.....	Cutting plants; producers of silicon metal, ferrosilicon and other silicon alloys.
Tripoli, amorphous silica, rottenstone (crude).	Crude tripoli, etc.....	Mines; crushing and grading plants.....	Crushed and graded tripoli, etc.....	Buffing and cleansing compound plants, other consumers.
Asbestos.....	Unmilled asbestos.....	Asbestos mines and mills.....	Milled and graded asbestos fiber.....	Asbestos products plants.
Barite and witherite.....	Crude.....	Barium mineral mines, benefici- ating, grinding and grading plants.....	Concentrated, ground and graded bar- ium minerals.....	Barium chemical, lithopone, paint, glass plants.
Boron.....	Crude boron ores and brines.....	Mines; concentrating plants.....	Borax and boric acid; other boron chemicals; boron metal and alloys.	Producers of boric acid, ferroboron, boron metals and alloys.
Bromine.....			Primary bromine compounds.....	Anti-knock compound plants.
Calcium chloride (natural).		Brine processing plants.....	Natural calcium chloride.....	Calcium chloride consumers.
Clays:				
Kaolin.....	Crude ore.....	Mines, mills.....	Refractory products.....	Producers of refractories except in min- ing and mining operations.
Ball clay.....	Crude ore; calcined clay.....	Mines, mills.....	Refractory products.....	Producers of refractory products.
Bentonite.....	Crude ore.....	Mines, mills.....	Refractory products.....	Producers of refractory products.
Fuller's earth.....	Crude.....	Mines, mills.....	Milled and graded fuller's earth.....	Vegetable oil refiners, machine shops.
Fire clay.....	Crude ore.....	Mines, mills.....	Refractory products.....	Producers of refractory products.
Common clay.....	Crude common clay and shale.....	Clay pits, brick and tile plants.....	Structural clay products.....	Construction firms.
Cryolite.....		Mines, concentrating, grinding and grading mills.....	All grades of finished cryolite both natural and synthetic.	Aluminum, metallurgical plants, ce- ramic plants; glass products, abrasive products, insecticides.
Feldspar.....	Crude feldspar.....	Feldspar mines, flotation grind- ing and grading mills.....	Concentrated, ground and graded feldspar.....	Ceramic plants.
Gem stones.....		Gem stone mines and synthesis plants.....	Crude, natural and synthetic gem stones.....	Jewelry makers, jewel bearing makers.
Graphite.....	Crude graphite.....	Graphite mines and mills.....	Processed and graded graphite.....	Crucible, pencil, lubricant and paint plants, foundries.
Gypsum.....	Crude gypsum.....	Gypsum mines and mills.....	Gypsum products.....	Building material plants.
Kyanite.....	Crude ore, mullite.....	Mines, mills, mullite plants.....	Refractory products.....	Producers of refractory products.
Limestone and marl.....	Limestone, dolomite.....	Mines, quarries, cement and lime plants.....	Quick and hydrated lime.....	Construction firms and other lime consumers.
Mica.....	Mica, crude, trimmed, scrap.....	Mines, mica synthesis units, splitting or processing plants.....	Processed mica.....	Electrical equipment, roofing and wall- paper makers.
Monazite, bastnasite.....	Monazite, bastnasite.....	Mines.....	Rare earth products.....	Producers of rare earth products.
Nitrogen compounds.....		Mines and refineries.....	Natural nitrates.....	Producers of fertilizer plants.
Olivine.....	Crude ore.....	Mines, mills.....	Refractory products.....	Producers of refractory products.
Perlite.....	Crude perlite.....	Perlite mines, mills and expand- ing plants.....	Expanded perlite.....	Construction firms.
Phosphate rock.....	Crude phosphate rock.....	Mines, mills and reduction plants.....	Concentrated and graded phosphate rock.....	Superphosphate plants.
Potash.....	Crude potash.....	Potash mines and mills, refineries and brine-processing plants.....	Potash mill products.....	Mixed fertilizer plants.
Quartz, raw.....	Quartz, raw.....	Mines, grading and cutting plants, synthesis plants.....	Crystal units.....	Electrical products plants.
Roofing granules.....	Roofing granules, stone clay.....	Granule plants.....	Roofing granules.....	Asphalt roofing plants.
Salt.....	Salt crude.....	Mines, mills, evaporated salt plants.....	Evaporated and graded salt, milled and graded salt.....	Salt-consuming plants.
	Salt brines.....	Salt brine wells.....		
Sand and gravel.....		Sand pits, sand and gravel plants.....	Graded sand and gravel.....	Construction firms, glass plants, foundries, etc.
Slag.....	Crude slag.....	Slag-processing plants.....	Processed slag.....	Construction firms.
Slate.....	Crude slate.....	Mines, mills.....	Split or dimension slate.....	Construction firms.
Sodium compounds.....	Natural sodium minerals and brines.....	Brine wells, mines and refineries.....	Refined natural sodium carbonates, sulfate, etc.	Ceramic, paper, detergent plants.
Stone:				
Dimension stone.....	Block stone.....	Quarries and mills.....	Dimension stone.....	Construction firms, monument re- tailers.
Crushed stone.....	Broken stone.....	Refractory plants, stone crush- ing and grading plants.....	Silica refractories, crushed and graded stone.....	Furnace operators, chemical plants, construction firms.
Strontium minerals.....	Ore.....	Mines and mills.....	Strontium mineral concentrates.....	Chemical plants.
Sulfur and pyrites.....	Sulfur, pyrites.....	Native sulfur mines, mills, ro- fineries.....	Crude native sulfur, byproduct sul- furic acid, elemental sulfur, hydro- gen sulfide, other sulfur compounds, pyrites concentrates.....	Most sulfuric acid plants, chemical, paper and rubber industries.
Talc, pyrophyllite.....	Crude talc and pyrophyllite, crude block talc.....	Mines and mills, block talc processing plants.....	Ground and graded talc and pyro- phyllite, block talc products.....	Ceramic, paint, rubber, insecticide and roofing plants, electrical equipment makers.

## APPENDIX A OF NPA DELEGATION 5--Continued

Commodity Column I	DMPA allocating responsibility Column II	DMPA claimant responsibility Column III	NPA allocating responsibility Column IV	NPA claimant responsibility Column V
Topaz.....	Crude topaz.....	Mines, dredges and concentrat- ing and grinding plant.	Topaz concentrate.....	Metallurgical plants.
Vermiculite.....	Concentrates.....	Vermiculite mines, mills and exfoliating plants.	Exfoliated vermiculite.....	Producers of vermiculite products.
Wollastonite.....		Mines and mills.....	Beneficiated and graded wollastonite..	Ceramic plants, etc.
Antimony.....		Mines, mills, smelters, refineries..	Ores and concentrates; residues, slab metal oxides, sulphides, antimonates and chlorides.	Fabricators and manufacturers of antimony-bearing products.
Arsenic.....		Concentrators, primary smelters and refineries.	Concentrates; residues; crude and refined oxides and metal.	Arsenic product manufacturers and chemical plants.
Bismuth.....		Concentrators, smelters and refineries.	Concentrates; base bullion; residues; refined metal.	Bismuth, chemical and alloy producers.
Cadmium.....		Concentrators, smelters and refiners.	Concentrates; residues; refined metal..	Fabricators and manufacturers of cad- mium-bearing products.
Copper.....	Ores, concentrates, matte, blister and anode starting sheets.	Mines; mill concentrators; leach- ing plants; electrolytic plants; primary smelters and refineries.	Refined copper; copper and copper base alloy scrap; brass mill castings; copper base alloy ingot; copper or copper base alloy shot and waffle; intermediate shapes; copper precip- itates.	Wire mills, brass mills, foundries, ingot makers, and miscellaneous fabrica- tors of copper and copper base alloys.
Lead.....	Lead ores, concentrates, base bullion, matte, speiss resi- dues.	Mines, mills, primary smelters and refineries.	Refined pig lead; antimonial lead; alloys made at secondary smelters; lead pigments and chemicals; scrap.	Secondary smelters; pigment manu- facturers; chemical plants; battery manufacturers; cable manufacturers; producers of tetraethyl lead, and other fabricators and manufacturers of lead- bearing products.
Mercury.....	Ores, concentrates.....	Mines, mills and retorts.....	Metal.....	Chemical plants and miscellaneous manufacturers.
Tin.....	Ores, concentrates.....	Mines, mills, primary smelters and refineries.	Pig tin; oxides and chlorides; scrap....	Secondary smelters; tin manufacturers and fabricators.
Zinc.....	Ores, concentrates.....	Mines, mills, primary smelters and refineries.	Slab zinc; zinc dust; zinc pigments and chemicals; fumes and residues; scrap.	Secondary smelters; ingot makers; pigment manufacturers; chemical plants; galvanizers; die casters; brass mills and other fabricators and manufacturers of zinc or zinc-bearing products.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1267; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952; 11:15 a. m.]

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION  
AGENCY

## Office of Price Stabilization

[Delegation of Authority 52]

## REGIONAL DIRECTORS

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT ON APPLICATIONS FOR CEILING PRICES PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 33 AND 53 OF CEILING PRICE REGULATION 117, AND TO PROCESS REPORTS OF CEILING PRICES FILED PURSUANT TO SECTION 52 (B) OF CEILING PRICE REGULATION 117

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of Price Stabilization pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 812), as amended, and Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this delegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. Authority is hereby delegated to the Directors of the Regional Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization to act, by order, on all applications for ceiling prices under the provisions of sections 33 and 53 of Ceiling Price Regulation 117. The authority herein delegated may be redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization.

2. Authority is hereby delegated to the Directors of the Regional Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization to disapprove ceiling prices reported pursuant to section 52 (b) of Ceiling Price Regulation 117 or to request further information concerning such ceiling prices. The authority herein delegated may be redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization.

This delegation of authority shall take effect on January 30, 1952.

MICHAEL V. DiSALLE,  
Director of Price Stabilization.

JANUARY 29, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1275; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952;  
11:41 a. m.]INTERSTATE COMMERCE  
COMMISSION

[4th Sec. Application 26730]

PORTABLE HOUSES FROM BATON ROUGE,  
LA., TO COLORADO AND CHEYENNE, WYO.

## APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JANUARY 25, 1952.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: L. E. Kipp, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariff I. C. C. No. A-3861.

Commodities involved: Prefabricated or portable houses, carloads.

From: Baton Rouge, La.

To: Points in Colorado and Cheyenne, Wyo.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers and circuitous routes.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: L. E. Kipp's tariff I. C. C. No. A-3861, Supp. 12

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Com-

mission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL]

W. P. BARTEL,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1162; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952;  
8:47 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 26731]

CRUDE RUBBER FROM TEXAS AND LOUISIANA TO CICERO AND MONTPELIER, IND.

## APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JANUARY 25, 1952.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariffs I. C. C. Nos. 3906 and 3967.

Commodities involved: Rubber, artificial, synthetic, or neoprene, crude, carloads.

From: Baytown, Borger, Houston, and Port Neches, Tex., Lake Charles and West Lake Charles, La.

To: Cicero and Montpelier, Ind.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers, circuitous routes, and to apply over short tariff routes rates constructed on the basis of the short line distance formula.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: F. C. Kratzmeir's tariff I. C. C. No. 3906, Supp. 93; F. C. Kratzmeir's tariff I. C. C. No. 3967, Supp. 66.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1163; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952;  
8:47 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 26732]

RECLAIMED RUBBER FROM BUTLER, N. J., TO  
WACO, TEX.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JANUARY 25, 1952.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariff I. C. C. No. 3912.

Commodities involved: Reclaimed rubber, carloads.

From: Butler, N. J.

To: Waco, Tex.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers, circuitous routes, and to apply over short tariff routes rates constructed on the basis of the short line distance formula.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: F. C. Kratzmeir's tariff I. C. C. No. 3912, Supp. 95.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is

found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1164; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952;  
8:47 a. m.]

[Ex Parte No. 175 (and Sub-No. 1)]

INCREASED FREIGHT RATES, 1951

NOTICE OF HEARING

JANUARY 24, 1952.

The above-entitled proceeding is set for further hearing before Division 2 (Commissioners Aitchison, Mahaffie, Splawn, and Alldredge) beginning February 18, 1952, at 9:30 a. m., eastern standard time, and for oral argument before the Commission, beginning February 25, 1952, at 10:00 a. m., eastern standard time, at the offices of the Commission in Washington, D. C.

Verified statements (in the manner and form of service previously provided) may be filed up to and including February 11, 1952, by parties other than petitioners, and rebuttal verified statements by petitioners or other parties may be filed up to and including February 18, 1952. Requests for cross-examination of any witness so filing a verified statement should be made to the Secretary of the Commission and to the witness, or to the counsel filing the statement, within 4 days after the respective dates stated, February 11th or February 18th, 1952. All this contemplates that (1) notice be lodged with the Commission, and (2) notice be given by letter, telegram, or (if necessary) by telephone to opposing counsel, within time limited.

Notice of intention to produce oral testimony should be given the Secretary of the Commission as soon as possible in advance of the hearing set to commence February 18, 1952. Notice of intention to make an oral argument should be given to the Commission on or before February 21, 1952.

Memoranda in lieu of oral argument, or to supplement oral argument, or briefs, conforming in style to the general rules of practice, may be filed on or before February 23, 1952, furnishing 300 copies to the Commission, to be made available for distribution to parties at the hearing, which shall be deemed sufficient service.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1165; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952;  
8:48 a. m.]

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### Office of Alien Property

CARL HOFER

#### NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

Pursuant to section 32 (f) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as

amended, notice is hereby given of intention to return, on or after 30 days from the date of the publication hereof, the following property, subject to any increase or decrease resulting from the administration thereof prior to return, and after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., Property, and Location

Carl Hofer, a/k/a Karl Hofer, Barstrasse 9, Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Germany, Claim No. 40552; \$1,628.35 in the Treasury of the United States. Six (6) Oil Paintings in the custody of the Attorney General of the United States and presently located in the New York Branch Office of the Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y. All right, title, interest and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of Carl Hofer also known as Karl Hofer in, to and against the Estate of Karl Nierendorf, deceased.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 24, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,  
Assistant Attorney General,  
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1193; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952;  
8:50 a. m.]

VINCENZO ARENA AND SERRA S. BRUNO

#### NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

Pursuant to section 32 (f) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of intention to return, on or after 30 days from the date of the publication hereof, the following property, subject to any increase or decrease resulting from the administration thereof prior to return, and after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., Property, and Location

Vincenzo Arena, Serra S. Bruno, Catanzaro, Italy, Claim No. 43934; \$5,034.23 cash in the Treasury of the United States. The following ten Italian Postal Savings Books, standing in the name of Vincenzo Louisano, in Deposit & Clearance Section, New York, N. Y.:

Book No.	Series	Date of deposit	Amount (lire)
63,467	102	4-25-05	2,000
63,179	122	11-25-07	2,000
63,452	73/13	8-25-19	2,420
63,172	73/26	2-23-20	10,000
63,173	73/26	2-23-20	7,200
63,203	73/26	2-23-20	10,000
63,204	73/26	2-23-20	10,000
63,205	73/26	2-23-20	10,000
67,880	73/67	3-1-23	50,000
67,887	73/67	3-1-23	4,700

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 24, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,  
Assistant Attorney General,  
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 52-1197; Filed, Jan. 29, 1952;  
8:49 a. m.]



